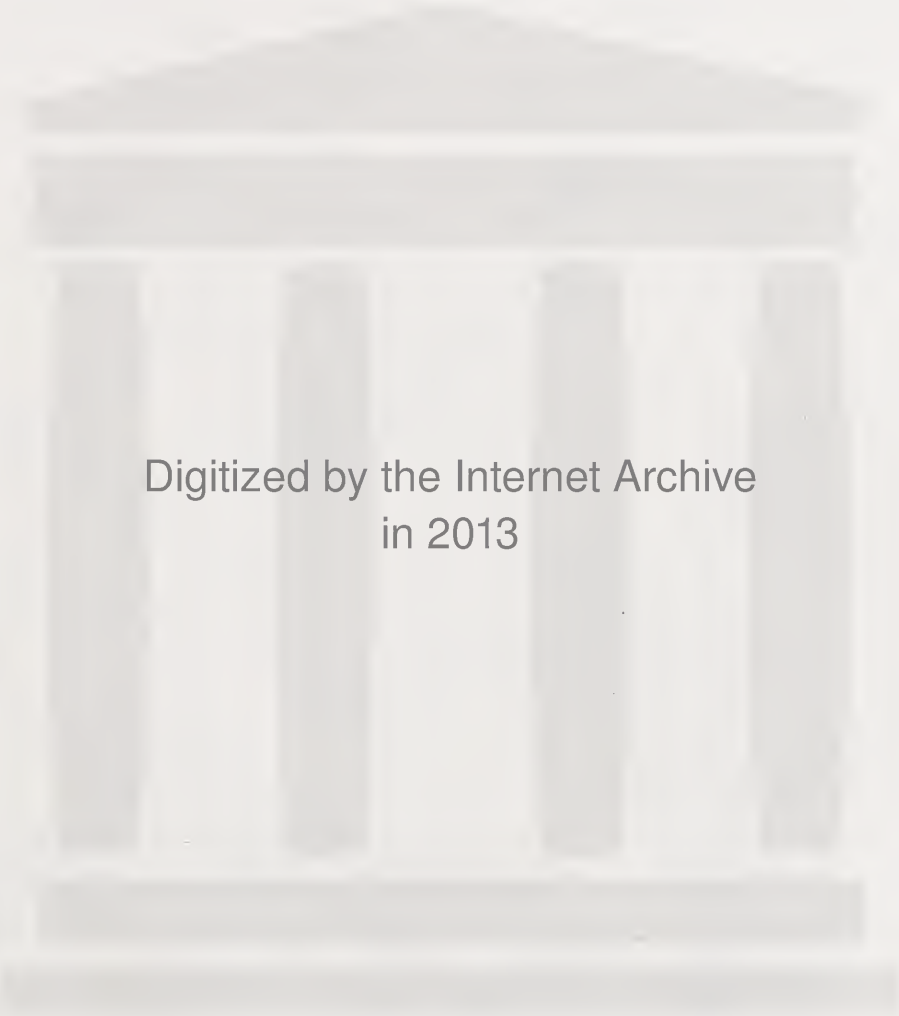
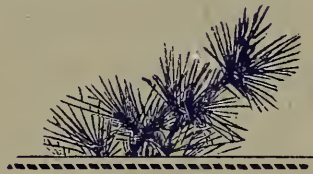




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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY



OCTOBER, 1897



VOL. V

No. I

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V.

OCTOBER, 1897.

No. 1

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“OLD IRONSIDES.”

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“OLD IRONSIDES.”

One hundred years ago the twenty-first of this month was launched in Hart's shipyard at Boston, the frigate *Constitution*, the first vessel authorized by congress after the Revolutionary War—the beginning of our old United States navy. This forty-four-gun battle ship was an object of pride that day, but no one would then have dared prophesy for her the remarkable career which makes her to-day one of the most famous ships known to history.

Until the year 1812 the *Constitution*, together with the *President*, *United States*, *Constellation*, *Chesapeake*, and *Congress*, was occupied in protecting our infant marine from the corsairs of the Mediterranean. During this time, the ship rendered efficient service, but it is in the beginning of the War of 1812, with Captain Hull as her commander, that she comes prominently into history.

July 17, 1812, she was surrounded by a British squadron of seven vessels; and her escape from this fleet is considered one of the greatest feats of seamanship of the war. If Captain Hull had not been a man who knew how to make use of every means available in such an emergency, the *Constitution* would have been captured then, and nothing more would have been heard of her in the history of the war. Captain Hull had on board two “umbrellas” with cables for handles. One of these was folded up, carried out a cable's length by a boat, and thrown overboard. When the crew hauled in on the windlass, it spread out giving a drag by which the vessel could be warped ahead. While the ship was warping up to this one, the other was sent out, and before the

British had discovered what Captain Hull was doing, he was outside the circle in which they had enclosed him. One of these "umbrellas" is to be seen in the museum of the Charlestown navy-yard.

A month after this escape on August 19, the *Constitution* met the *Guerrière*, a thirty-eight gun English frigate, off the coast of Massachusetts. The crew of the *Constitution* had never been in battle before, but they were thoroughly drilled and had been taught to fire on the falling of the sea, and as a result, when after two hours of fighting the *Guerrière* surrendered, she was a total wreck, and was burned by her captors. The American ship was ready for another fight within an hour. It was on account of her good condition at the close of this battle that she was first called "Old Ironsides."

The *Constitution* returned to Boston, Captain Hull resigned, and in October the ship again sailed out, this time in command of Captain Bainbridge. On the 29th of December, the *Constitution* gave battle to the British frigate *Java*, off the coast of Brazil. After two hours' firing, the *Java* struck her colors; she had lost two hundred and thirty men, and was a total wreck. In the winter of 1814, the noble ship, then under the command of Captain Charles Stewart, gained a signal victory over two English vessels, the *Cyane* and *Levant*.

In a year and nine months the *Constitution* engaged in three actions, captured five war vessels, and made two phenomenal escapes. In all her active service, which ended with the War of 1812, she was never dismasted, never ran ashore, or suffered any of the accidents customary to the sea. She was always well officered and well manned. Her crew were chiefly New Englanders, and it is said that they could at any time handle the ship in battle without the officers.

In September, 1830, it was proposed by congress to dismantle the old ship and sell her. This excited much public indignation which is well expressed in the poem, "Old Ironsides," written by Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;

Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar ;—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more.

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee ;—
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea !

Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave ;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave :
Nail to the mast her holy flag,
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale !

The old ship was afterwards used as a practice cruiser for naval cadets and was for some time a receiving ship in the Kittery navy-yard at Portsmouth. She is again in Boston harbor, where her one hundredth birthday is soon to be celebrated with appropriate ceremonies.

Let us hope that steps may be taken to preserve this famous ship as long as the wood and iron will hold together ; let us keep green in our memory the noble deeds of the men who fought upon her deck ; and above all, let us endeavor to perpetuate in the lives of all our American citizens that deep, true love of country which inspired our soldiers and sailors in 1812. And thus shall our ship of state come to be called, like our " Old Ironsides," the " Lucky Ship."

M. L. H.

COLLEGE LIFE AND CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

It is a truth well-nigh universally recognized in these days, that one who, during the student period of his life, lays stress only on the development of the intellect, is incompletely educated, for there are the physical and religious elements of the human economy which are left out.

As evidence of this, witness the marvelous hold the Young Men's Christian Association has upon college life. In our five hundred American and Canadian colleges and universities, the Y. M. C. A. is one of the well-recognized fixtures of the life of the institution. As farther evidence, all the handsome buildings devoted exclusively to Christian work which adorn many a college campus; and consider the fact that the head of the Y. M. C. A., the general secretary, is in some instances considered as one of the college officers, and as such his name appears in the catalogue.

One must also remember that the movement is not simply national, but is becoming world wide; that even in the government colleges of foreign nations are found Associations. This all goes to show the truth of the statement with which we started, namely, that one who during his student days neglects his religious life, one who is not engaged in some systematic Christian work, be it never so slight, is in so far uneducated, incomplete, abnormally developed. Phillips Brooks used to speak of "the four-square man." "The four-square man" is most certainly *not* the one who neglects the development of any faculty, most of all the soul's life.

Now while we have no Y. M. C. A. work in connection with this college, yet the Christian Endeavor Society, in a large measure, supplies the lack. A well-organized Y. M. C. A. has a three-fold purpose: In the first place, to lead men into the Christian life; in the second place, to so strengthen men that they may be unharmed by the evil influences which are present in college as in all life; in the third place, to teach men to do definite, systematic Christian work. This is, as well, the exact purpose of the C. E.,—the purpose adapted to the needs of the world at large instead of the young man's world. The method of work, the committee system, is the same in both institutions.

Now there are two reasons why one during his college days should be enlisted in some form of Christian activity. Let us narrow the subject a little, and make it two reasons why the students of this college should be connected with the Christian work of the church or C. E. in this parish. In the first place, the individual student needs some such activity. The securing of an education, in the more limited sense of that phrase, is a process of reception. It is an ingathering from all the sources of knowledge. Science, literature, philosophy, each furnishes its share. In a sort, the student is a recluse so far as the outside world is concerned. One may become as a sponge, if the receptive side of education be overmuch emphasized. But there is in such an event a limit to the absorptive process. He who continually gives as he receives will in the end acquire more, and meanwhile be a blessing to others. We must not forget during our college days that the acme of life is service.

Again: I think those who have reached Senior year will agree with me in saying that one's collegiate days are times of transition. The boy comes to college from the home, where, in many instances, his thinking has been done for him. Problems—Biblical, philosophical, theological—have not presented themselves. But the more his mind is aroused, the more difficult it is to accept the dictum of another. He must have reasons for "the faith that is in him."

Either one of two results may come to a person when his faith is in a state of flux. He may drift farther and farther away from the truth, and, because he cannot solve some puzzles, refuse to try any; or else, letting mooted questions go, busy himself about practical Christian work, thus putting into use that which he may call his own. It is the testimony of a recent graduate from one of our New England universities, that during such a testing time in his thought life, he found aggressive Christian work in the shape of a slum mission conducted by the college men one of the means of his salvation. Well-nigh submerged in doubt, it was his custom to go semi-weekly to this mission, where all he needed to know was the power of Jesus Christ to transform sinful lives, and little by little this activity for others brought him into the light of God. There is one unfailing recipe for such seasons of doubt,—devotional Bible study, prayer, and Christ service.

And, once again, this is the time of life when habits are formed. This is a common plea, you say. Even so, but it cannot be repeated too frequently. If it be true, then form the habit of doing Christian work. The ability to read character, the acquisition of tact in dealing with men, the power to develop noble and manly traits within one's fellows, these do not come by chance, but by dint of severe training. So if one is to become proficient, he cannot begin too young.

It was our intention to assign two reasons for Christian activity during student days. The second may only be mentioned. The church, the Christian Endeavor Society, your fellow-students, need you. One must never forget that the student is a very busy individual, yet there is opportunity to do something. What with Sunday-school work here and in other portions of the parish, with the various branches of C. E. activity, with the work of the church itself, including, as all of these do, the work for the student body, there is an urgent call for workers. Be "four-square" men.

REV. W. S. BEARD.

APPLIED FOOT-BALL.

Fairfax was a quiet little country village at its liveliest, and in the glare of the hot summer sun it lay, apparently, fast asleep. Two or three dogs were stretched out in front of the grocery store, a large gray cat dozed in the window of the post-office, and the postmaster himself was nodding over his paper behind his lattice of letter-boxes. The only wideawake person about the place was a young man, who was nervously pacing up and down the office, evidently waiting for the afternoon mail. He was a pleasant-faced young fellow, stocky and strongly built, and dressed in a gray bicycle suit. A small pin on his coat lapel showed that he was a college student, a fifty-link chain in his coat pocket indicated the fact that he was doing surveying for vacation work, and a twisted nose and a scarcely noticeable limp, together with his sturdy build, would lead a careful observer to set him down at once as a foot-ball man,—a supposition which would be correct, for Howard Wilson was as good a full-back as ever wore a Blair University sweater.

The stillness of the village street was at length broken by the lazy rattle of the wheels on a rickety old carriage, driven by an old, dried-up specimen of humanity, and drawn by a horse of apparently equal age. "Old Miser Gage," the people called the man, and it was a standing joke in Fairfax that the old farmer didn't dare to drive his nag to the railway station for fear the baggage-master would take the beast for an old hair trunk and would try to check him.

The old man drove slowly up to the post-office, and, getting out of his equipage, hitched his horse, carefully lifted a small iron-bound box out of the wagon, and brought it into the office.

"Mr. Bangs," he said, addressing the postmaster, "can I get you to keep this in your safe for a few days?"

"Why, certainly, Mr. Gage, the people here often store valuables with us," replied the official as pompously as if he was as familiar with thousand-dollar bonds as he was with two-cent stamps.

"Be ye sure it will be safe?"

"Just as safe as can be; we guarantee the safety of goods entrusted to our care, and our charges for storage are moderate, very moderate, Mr. Gage."

"Well, I guess I'll trust ye, but I expect I would have to go to the poorhouse if I lost the money there is in that box," and the old codger gave over the box, glanced lovingly at it as the man of letters put it in the safe, glared at Wilson, and shambled out of the store.

"Queer man, that!" said the postmaster, "I should n't wonder if there was the equivalent of five or six thousand dollars in that box." The young man laughed, and was about to inquire about the old miser, when the belated mail arrived and he soon forgot everything else in the perusal of a letter, inclosed in a dainty square envelope, which the mail brought him.

The night seemed hotter than the day had been. The sky was partly overcast, and the moon shone fitfully through patches of clouds; heat lightning winked occasionally low down on the horizon. Young Wilson lay and tossed on his bed, kicked the clothes off, pulled them on again, turned on his right side, flopped over on his left, lay on his back, all in the vain endeavor to get into some position which it would be comfortable to keep till sleep came. At

last, in his half-awake thrashings, he rolled out of bed on the floor. "Thunder!" he exclaimed, "it's no use trying to sleep, I'll stay up awhile," and going to the window, he leaned his elbows on the sill and looked out. The heat lightning was flashing vigorously across the eastern sky and now and then a faint rumble of thunder gave promise of a cooling thunder shower later in the night. The river, dried to a mere brook, made only a gentle murmur over the stones. In the graveyard near the church, the ghostlike lanterns of a hundred fireflies made the "spooky" stories of the old settlers seem much more probable than they did in the daytime. Far down the street could be heard the sad note of a dyspeptic feline, followed by a bit of strong language from a window, also by a thump on a board fence and a jingle of broken glass. Perhaps the play of the lightning held the young man at the window; perhaps his thoughts ran to the dainty square envelope and the letter it contained, but whatever the nature of his reverie it was broken by a slight sound from the post-office, which was directly across the street from him. His attention being called to the building, he noticed that a very faint light shone through the window, and as his eyes grew accustomed to the shade of the building he could make a shadow on the curtain, a regular shadow pantomime in fact. A shadow of a man was taking a shadow of something out of a shadowy safe. It was plain enough now. Some third party had seen old Gage bring his box into the post-office and was trying to get it. Wilson got into his clothes quicker than he did the night when he was awakened by the Kappa Psi hazing society thundering on his door, and made a rush for out of doors. As he reached the head of the stairs, he heard a shout and a pistol shot from across the street. The would-be burglar had set off a burglar alarm and some one had appeared on the scene. Just as the surveyor flung open the front door, the robber rushed out of the post-office. In the dim light, Wilson could just make out that the man had something in his left hand and that he was coming across the street on a run. "Well," muttered the college man, "that must be stopped," and thinking how he had dropped the star half-back of Weldon college on the three-yard line when the Blair University end had been "pulled in," he gathered himself together and went for his man. With a savage oath the latter

let drive a heavy right hander at Wilson (fortunately he had dropped his revolver). But as in the first place he had shown his ignorance of the laws of physics by placing himself between a light and a screen, so now he showed his ignorance of foot-ball ethics by slugging, and worse still, slugging too high. The full-back had made too many tackles to be blocked off by a green-horn, and he struck low and hard, the arms clasped just above his opponent's knees and the right shoulder jammed against his stomach. The safe breaker gave a quick gasp and fell helplessly in a heap, the wind knocked clean out of him. The box—old Miser Gage's cash box sure enough—fell from his left hand. The whole thing had taken but a few seconds, and as Wilson wrenched himself free, to be ready for a second blow, the post-master and a local policeman rushed out of the office. When the robber had recovered enough breath to enable him to walk, he was led off to the village "lock-up." The two men were profuse in their expressions of admiration for the young collegian, but he merely remarked, "That was dead easy," and went back to his room, this time to sleep.

Room 31, North college, Blair University, is a regular curiosity shop. Photographs, flags, dance orders, concert programmes, and all sorts of souvenirs of college life cover the walls and tables, for the inmate is a "fiend" for collecting. Over the desk in the most conspicuous place in the room hang side by side an old foot-ball cover and a small iron-bound box. On the former is a card which reads, "Taken from Weldon college on our three-yard line"; on the box is another, "Tackle in open field, Fairfax, July 22, 1896."

777.

RICHARD THE THIRD OF SHAKESPEARE AND OF HISTORY.

Of the many proofs that Shakespeare is incomparably the greatest poet of the English race, perhaps no better one can be selected than the fact that students, authors, and historians have accepted many of his works as authority upon the subjects of which they treat.

Shakespeare was not an historian; he wrote with no intention of transmitting to future generations the annals of his or any

other time; he made no particular study of politics or of governments, and yet it is true that to him, a writer of plays, many of the best of English authors turn for information. This is in no way better shown than in a close review of histories covering the same ground as does his *Richard the Third*.

In many cases, whole paragraphs are transported in their entirety from the pages of Shakespeare and appropriated to the writer's uses.

In any critical study of *Richard*, we are, therefore, placed at a great disadvantage. In many cases we are obliged to coincide with Shakespeare's views, simply because, however far from the mark they may strike, we have at hand no earlier authority.

It is my purpose to discuss briefly the *Richard* with whom we become acquainted in the play,—*Richard the duke*, *Richard the protector*, and *Richard the king*.

Richard, duke of Gloucester, was a prince of insatiable ambition and of intense application to any work by which he might attain his objects, and a man who could conceal the most bloody projects under a mask of affection and loyalty. Previous to the death of his brother, he was in command of the army of the Scots, but the moment he heard of his decease he repaired to York at the head of a train of six hundred knights and esquires attired in deep mourning. Taking matters into his own hand, he ordered the obsequies of the king to be performed with regal magnificence in the cathedral; summoned all the gentlemen of the country to swear allegiance to *Edward the Fifth*, and, to give them an example, was himself the first to take the oath.

At the same time, he despatched letters to profess his loyalty and affection for his nephew and to condole with *Elizabeth* on the loss which she had sustained. Then making additions to the numbers of his followers, he hastened southward, avowedly for the purpose of assisting at the coronation, which had been fixed by the council for the first of May.

Shakespeare, in the first scene, reveals the object of all these plottings, and as an excuse, ill conceived though it may be, makes *Richard* say that since, because of bodily deformity, "I cannot prove a lover, I am determined to prove a villain."

The question of *Richard's* deformity has caused much debate, and inasmuch as Shakespeare was dependent for his information

upon the Bishop of Ely, an enemy of Richard, we may well feel that his reputed appearance was only the result of the evils of his nature. Indeed, it is scarcely probable that a dwarfed and hunchbacked personage could ever have accredited himself so valiantly as a soldier or occupied the throne with such knightly grace.

During the week preceding the coronation, the Duke of Gloucester, Buckingham, his cousin, and Lord Hastings were frequently passing secret messages back and forth.

The object of their plotting we do not know, but from the following events we can conjecture that they boded no good to the young Edward. Richard met his nephew at Stratford and accompanied him to the metropolis. He was lodged with all the honors due to royalty in the palace of the bishop and immediately received the fealty and homage of the prelates, lords, and commoners who were present. A council of the lords was summoned, and Richard being appointed protector, assumed the lofty title of "brother and uncle of kyngs, protectour and defensour, greate chamberlayne, constable, and lord high admiral of England."

What may have been the original object of the prince cannot be determined. It is but seldom that the adventurer can penetrate the evil which shrouds his future. He is urged onward by the tide of events and his past successes only spur him to still higher efforts.

If the duke aspired to nothing more than the protectorate, his ambition was not to be blamed. It was a dignity worth striving for and an honor only second to that enjoyed by the king himself. But in Richard's case it was soon apparent that he could not stand so near the throne without desiring to occupy it, and, that when he had once made this resolve, no thoughts of blood, justice, or humanity could deter him from his object. He proceeded, however, with that caution and dissimulation which at all times were prominent traits of his character; his designs were masked, and but gradually unfolded, and in his every deed the shrewdness of the politician was combined with the unrelenting severity of the warrior. He regarded his friends as tools in his hands, which, when they had accomplished their destined purpose, were cast aside. Thus Lord Hastings on the slightest pretext was seized and beheaded, not for any wrong that he had committed, but to

cut off the probability of his ever blocking the path toward the throne. Hastings out of the way, Richard, in a letter to the mayor and citizens of York, informed them that Elizabeth and the Woodvilles were plotting against the welfare of England, and four days later proclamations were issued in the northern counties, commanding all men "to rise and come to London to assist in subduing, correcting, and punishing the quene, her blode and other adherents who intynded to murder and destroy the protector and his cousin, the duc of Buckyngham, and the old royal blode of the realm."

The partisans of Richard were now employed in circulating strange and incredible rumors regarding the validity of Edward's claim to the throne. This ferment was allowed to work for a time, and finally in a public sermon Richard was hinted to be the only true claimant to the crown. This statement was received with but little enthusiasm, but not disheartened by the failure of this attempt, Richard intimated his cause to the eloquence of a more noble advocate. Buckingham harangued the citizens at Guildhall and ended by inquiring whether the people were in favor of the protector or not. A few hired dependents having thrown up their hats in assent, the duke thanked them and invited them to accompany him the next morning to Baynard castle. Here Buckingham in an eloquent address presented to the protector the wishes of the people. Feigning disinterestedness, Richard replied that the throne had no charms for him, and that he had rather see his nephew's brow graced by the crown than to wear it himself. But at length he assented to their evident desire and avowed that they would "from that day forward, by him and his heirs be ruled."

In less than a fortnight he was crowned king at Westminster with his consort Anne, the daughter of the Earl of Warwick.

The king employed the first days of his reign in acts of favor and clemency, and shortly started on a triumphant journey through his kingdom. His progress was slow, for in all the large towns he administered justice in person, listened to petitions, and dispensed his royal favor.

But while Richard was thus joyously receiving the plaudits and homage of his subjects at large, a storm had broken out behind him, and the friends of the deposed prince were rallying in his

behalf. The Duke of Buckingham changed in a few weeks from a zealous friend to a bitter and determined enemy, and was declared a traitor.

But the rebellion was suddenly subdued by the report that the young prince, for whom they were ready to peril the displeasure of the king, was dead. This intelligence was received with horror both by the friends and foes of the usurper, and while it changed the object it did not dissolve the union of the conspirators. The Bishop of Ely proposed that the crown be offered Henry, Earl of Richmond, the representative of the House of Lancaster. This new plan of the confederates did not come to the ear of the king, and he leisurely proceeded on his journey; but just as soon as it was evident that Henry was willing to attempt to seat himself in his place, he was informed by his emissaries. He summoned all his adherents to his side and sent for the great seal.

Upon the assembling of his army, he issued a most singular proclamation, which reviewed and compared his claim to the throne with that of Henry's. But Richard's good fortune served him better than his troops or his proclamation, for Henry was unable to gain any foothold upon English soil, although he crossed the channel with fourteen ships.

When the conqueror had traversed the northern countries and by repeated executions punished such of his enemies as fell into his hands, he returned to the capital and summoned a parliament.

But again Richmond became a vigorous enemy, and the king was compelled to direct his attention to the plotting that was going on against him. For a year he reigned in peace, and was again informed that the Earl of Richmond was taking the field against him with an army of three thousand men. Richard resolved to meet and effectually crush him, and in a short time was at Leicester at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army, which, had it been attached to its leader, might have trampled under foot the contemptible force of mercenary troops that followed the banner of Richmond.

At Bosworth the armies encamped opposite each other and prepared for battle. Richard was doubtless fearful of the outcome, for although he had the larger and better army, he could see that many of his followers were not in sympathy with the cause for which they were fighting and only waited an opportunity to flee to the side of Richmond.

The battle waged for a time without advantage being gained by either leader, but finally Lord Stanley with his numerous adherents openly espoused the cause of the earl and hurled his great strength against Richard's now fast weakening army.

The king at once saw that the day was lost, and growing desperate, he centered all his strength upon the effort to reach and slay Richmond. He cut his way through the ranks of his opponent, but was finally overthrown and killed. His crown, which he had worn throughout the battle, was placed upon the head of the victorious earl, who, but a short time before only a refugee fighting for his rights, left the field as King Henry the Seventh.

Thus ended Richard's career,—a career marked throughout its entire course by bloodshed and murder, and yet at times displaying the highest type of military genius and strategy. He was a man of strong character, an indomitable will and a passion for power, which, had it been honestly his, would have, perhaps, instead of perpetuating his memory as a tyrant and a usurper, placed him high in the ranks of England's kings.

H. E. BARNARD, '99.

MAIZE.

Maize (*Zea Mays*), more commonly called Indian corn, or simply corn, belongs to the family *Giamineae*, or grasses. This family of plants is of great economical importance, furnishing in one way or another a large part of the food of the human race.

In a native state maize is unknown and there is considerable difference of opinion as to its nativity. Gerard and Bonafous hold that it first came from the East, but that it was reintroduced into Europe from America. Humboldt and others, however, think that there is no doubt but that it originated in America. There are numerous reasons in support of either of these views. We will first consider the evidence in favor of the former. It was said by Santa Rosa de Vitesbo that maize was brought into Spain in the thirteenth century by the Arabs. A Chinese work on natural history, *Li-chi-tchin*, bearing the date 1562, but little over half a century after the discovery of America, contained a draw-

ing of the plant. Bonafous states on the authority of a Mr. J. Crawford, who was for nine years a resident of Java, that maize had been cultivated from a very remote date in the Asiatic islands about the equator, the claim being that it was introduced from there into China and thence into India. This, in the opinion of Bonafous, would account for the name of Turkey corn, by which it was known until after the grain was quite extensively grown in this country, when it received the name of Indian corn. This name probably originated in the old idea that the New World was the east coast of India. In support of the view of Humboldt is the fact that the plant was extensively cultivated on this continent when the white man first came to this country. Again, there was found a small grain of an unknown variety in the ancient tombs of Peru. It may also be mentioned in favor of this view, because it is against the other, that maize was never figured on the old Egyptian monuments nor was it spoken of by the Eastern travelers in Africa or Asia prior to the sixteenth century.

However these conjectures may stand as to the actual place of origin of maize, it is at present generally stated that it was probably a native of the tablelands of Mexico or Peru, or in other words was indigenous to tropical America.

The commercial and truly agricultural importance to the civilized world dates from the discovery of America, or perhaps more accurately from the settlement of this country. Between that time and the present the crop has come to be the most largely used for food purposes of any of the cereals, with the single exception of rice.

Maize was introduced into Europe about the year 1520, but it has never attained any such extent of cultivation there as it has in America. The climate of Europe not being sufficiently dry, may, in part, account for the difference, while the density of population would be an important factor in making it a fruit and vegetable-producing country rather than a grain-growing one. It is, however, grown there to some extent, especially as a fodder crop.

For the very best development of the plant, it is necessary to have a loose, fertile, well-cultivated, well-drained soil, with a considerable quantity of water—but not enough to give it wet feet—and a high temperature. In the middle or western United States,

we have essentially such conditions, and there we find the great corn-producing states, the principal ones of which are Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Mississippi, Ohio, and Indiana. These seven states produce more than seventy per cent. of the entire crop of the United States.

In the year of 1891, we grew in this country on 76,294,515 acres 2,060,144,000 bushels of corn, which was valued at \$836,439,228. The average yield per acre varies considerably in different years; for instance, in 1888, it was 24.2 bushels, while in 1891, it was a little more than 27 bushels. In 1888, New Hampshire gave the highest yield of any state, 34.1 bushels. This high average was without doubt due to the greater fertility of the soil, due to the use of fertilizers, and to the better care the crop received.

These figures do not, however, represent anything like what may be produced under the best of conditions. Oftentimes in the New England states, from fifty to one hundred bushels are grown per acre. The maximum yield on record was in South Carolina, where it was said that two hundred bushels of grain were grown on a single acre. We thus see that the possibilities of the crop are far in advance of the actual production, even though there be no increase in acreage.

Along with the rapid increase in cultivation of the plant the mechanical world has kept pace. This is shown by the great variety of planters, cultivators, harvesters, ensilage cutters, corn shellers, etc., that are to-day to be found upon the market.

Having considered to some extent the production and value of this cereal, which cannot but have a wonderful effect on our prosperity as a nation, it would, perhaps, be of interest to make mention of some of the varied uses made of it. At present all parts of the plant are made use of, with perhaps the exception of the roots.

As a stock feed, maize is very valuable, and is largely fed. The grain is fed to all kinds of farm animals, but is of especial value as a finishing-off or fattening food. The entire plant is also used for feeding purposes, and in a green state is of much value as a supplement to the pastures. As a winter feed, it is also of great value, either when cured by drying, in which case it is known as corn stover, or when put into a silo in a green state. When pre-

served in the latter way, it is called ensilage. This latter method of preservation is similar to the canning of fruit, etc., save that it is on a much larger scale, and is fast coming into favor among stock feeders. In fact, it promises to materially change the old methods of farming in the East, and perhaps also in the West.

As a food for human beings, it is served in a great variety of ways. The Mexicans eat the young shoots of thickly-grown corn much as we do asparagus. To us the newly-formed grain after cooking by boiling or roasting is a well-known article of food, a variety known as sweet corn being especially valuable for this purpose. When in this stage the kernels are often separated from the cob and put up in cans, in large factories, for winter use. The ripened grain of a variety known as popcorn is largely eaten after being popped or roasted, which process causes the grains to burst, presenting an irregular white surface to view. Hulled corn and hominy are common dishes, as is also hasty pudding. The meal, when mixed with rye meal, makes an excellent coarse bread called "brown bread," which was formerly much used in the eastern United States. This same bread is at present in common use in Portugal and parts of Spain. The meal when made up and baked of itself forms our "johnny-cake." Large quantities of starch are made from the grain, which in this country has largely superseded the potato starch, which was formerly manufactured in large quantities. This corn-starch is used largely in the manufacture of glucose, and also for table purposes in such dishes as custards, puddings, blanc-mange, and the like. From the glucose and starch factories comes a by-product which is placed on the market as a cattle food called gluten or gluten-feed.

The stems of sugar corn yield under pressure a thin sweet juice. This, when unfermented, gives a pleasant syrup of from five to fifteen per cent. sugar. Fermented, it makes a beer called chico, which, when distilled, gives an excellent spirit resembling brandy. The corn itself is also largely used for distilling purposes.

The stalks are used for thatch and for fuel and also for making baskets. The ears are also sometimes used for fuel in the West, where it is said that it is even cheaper for the purpose than is wood in some of our cities. The fibres of the culm and leaves afford a durable kind of yarn. The husks are elastic, and are

used for stuffing chairs and saddles, in making collars for draft horses, in the manufacture of good durable mattresses, for making rugs, for packing oranges and lemons, making paper, and in the South in the manufacture of cigarettes. The cobs are made into homely but serviceable pipe heads.

Although the uses of maize are already great and varied, we cannot but expect to see it increase year by year, as the facilities for production and the increasing application of chemistry to the arts advances.

BURTON A. CORBETT '98.



As we, the new board of editors, take our pens in hand, and enter on the work of publishing the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY, we wish to thank the students who have intrusted us with that work, and to ask their heartiest coöperation during this year. We realize that we have no easy task, and that we are none too competent to fill the position to which we have been elected, but we are going to do our best, and that is all that can be expected of us.

Fellow-students, when we say we want your coöperation, we mean it. We want your subscription; on the size of the subscription list—the *paid* subscription list—depends largely the amount of money we can expend in making our paper present an attractive appearance. We want your literary help. Did you ever realize that, through our exchanges and our alumni list, the college paper extends our reputation about as widely as any one branch of college activity? Whether we have a good-sized paper, filled with interesting stories and thoughtful essays, or a small paper whose articles are poor in quality, depends almost entirely on you. Our duty is to arrange the products of your minds and pens. We cannot write the whole paper.

We will welcome criticism—but *not* fault finding. When a student who is ready to help us, with subscription or contribution, has any suggestion for the improvement of the paper, we will be glad to hear it, and act on it if we can; but when a student who “has n’t any time” to write for us, or “can’t write anything,” is continually growling about the paper, without suggesting any practical method of improvement, we feel that we are almost excusable if our patience gives way under the strain.

But we hope that we shall not have any chronic fault finders to deal with. We mean to do our best, and want you to do your best; then we need not be ashamed of the MONTHLY the coming year.

* * *

The Culver Literary Society. How much does that mean to the student body at N. H. C.? What idea does the name convey to the students who have just come among us? To be candid about the matter, we must admit that at the present writing there is very little encouragement for students to identify themselves with the membership of the society. Such a condition of affairs is far from what it should be. The history of this organization, together with a resumé of the work accomplished by it, was given in these columns only a few months ago, and needs no repetition now. The best and foremost students in New Hampshire College have in years past been active members of the “Culver Lit.” and before the removal of the college from Hanover, nearly every student of the college was enrolled as a member. But the *past* does not concern us only as we can profit by its successes and failures. The C. L. S. needs no eulogy. What has been accomplished speaks for itself. Suffice it for us to take thought for the *present* and look towards the future.

In a purely technical institution like our own, it is impossible to maintain a purely classical literary society. There is no call for it, and it will not survive if once started. But the objects of the society formed in old Culver Hall, are “improvement in elocution, composition, and debate, as well as improvement in general knowledge.” There certainly should be a general desire shown to improve such an opportunity as is here presented to each and every student in college.

Do not let this chance slip by unheeded and unused. Awake

from your lethargy, members of the society, and let those students who are not members know that it is a decided advantage to be counted in its list of members. Officers of this respected organization, put your shoulders to the wheel, and set out with a determination to make this term's work a success, not only as far as you personally are concerned, but as regards the standing of the C. L. S. as a college organization. Upper classmen, throw off your indifference and apathy, and support the efforts of your fellow-students, but do not hang back in the traces. If all these do their duty, there will be no necessity for urging upon the Freshmen what we would like to have them do.

This may be the last appeal to you, fellow-students, to support and carry forward the work of this society, whose history covers almost the same length of time as the history of the N. H. C. Instead of preparing a burial service in the near future, we hope to find an exceedingly lively corpse as the supporter of the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

At the very next meeting of the society, let the old members bring forward their ideas, and give others the benefit of them. If it is desired to develop the debate and parliamentary discussions particularly, then let's go at it with a vim. We know what the past has brought about, and we can govern ourselves accordingly. The future is bright, if you but care to look at the right side of it.

* * *

With the opening of another college year, the in-coming class is again the centre of interest. As each year closes, we lose men from all our various departments, so at the opening of the year we look for new material from the entering class; and from all appearances, we feel assured that the present Freshman class can do credit to themselves and to the institution.

We are glad to note the increase in numbers over last year, and it is with great pleasure that we welcome all new students to the college, with its many privileges, feeling assured that they will heartily coöperate with us in making the year a successful and happy one.

* * *

We are glad to see that the work begun by the College quartette last year has not been allowed to cease. The Glee and Banjo

club formed, gives good promise of becoming a most helpful organization in college life here. We have good material in both departments for musical work, and with practice, we can have an organization this winter that will be a credit to the N. H. C. Practice, practice,—that is the one thing needful. It will be no easy matter to keep up the monotonous work necessary to bring success, but it must be done. We understand that the selecting of the men who take part in the concerts of the club, will be done on the same principles as the selecting of men for an athletic team, *i. e.*, by the manager and leader. We understand also, that all in college who sing or play at all, are urged to try to “make the team.” There is an immense amount of enjoyment to be got out of musical work—if you don’t believe it, ask any member of last year’s quartette—and as one of the faculty once remarked, “When you go off with a foot-ball team, you have a fine time if you win; but when you go off with the Glee club, and you are in fit shape to go off, there’s no such thing as defeat.” We hope to see a large number try for the Glee and Banjo club, and then we feel assured we shall have a good one.

* * *

What are our foot-ball prospects? This is the question every college man interested in athletics (and all true college men are interested in athletics) is asking just now. Well, they are just as bright as the students are willing to make them. We have got good material, better facilities for practice, and, best of all, a regular coach. The Freshman class has brought several promising candidates for the eleven with them, and seven of last year’s team are still in college. The line will probably average a little lighter than last year, but we hope no weaker. We hope to strengthen the defensive work of the team greatly, especially against end-plays,—our weak point last year. A tackling machine has been put up, and this will be of great service in teaching the men how to stop the “other fellows” from advancing the ball into our territory. The men who come out are showing up well, and are getting into first-class shape.

The one thing needful is more enthusiastic support among the students. The mass meeting, and the remarks of President Murkland, Professor Parsons, and Mr. Nesbit have stirred up considerable enthusiasm, but we need still more. Come out and practice.

Even if you can't make the team, be a little self-sacrificing, and give the first eleven "something to buck against." The exercise will do you good, too, and you won't lose anything by coming out whenever you can. Come out and see the boys, anyhow; the presence of a crowd of students always helps the men, and stimulates them to do their best. And when there is a game, come and yell. Systematic cheering for the team means *touch-downs*.

That was a very apt term President Murkland used in his talk, "post-mortem" athletics,—tremendous enthusiasm just too late. Let us see to it that there is no "post-mortem" enthusiasm here this year.

* * *

A preparatory course of two years has been instituted for the benefit of the many students who wish to fit for this college and have no opportunity to do so elsewhere. Quite a good number have entered this course this year, and we hope that every one of them will eventually enter some one of the regular courses of the college.

* * *

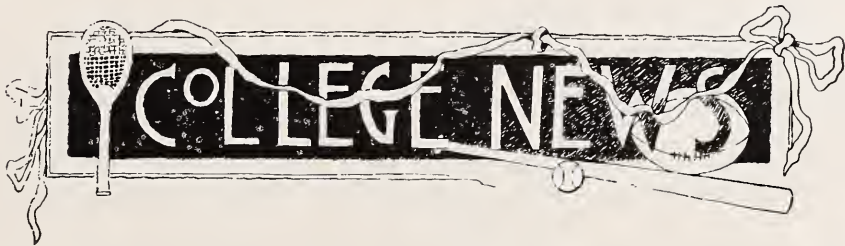
The cut of "Old Ironsides," which we use in this issue, is loaned us by the Boston house of A. W. Elson & Co. They are the publishers of a large photogravure of the *Constitution*, from which this was made, and of a series of about thirty portraits of American statesmen and writers.

The latest set of pictures issued by them is a series of fifty large carbon prints, entitled, "The Rise and Progress of Greek and Roman Art." The subjects for this series were chosen by F. B. Tarbell, professor of classical archæology in Chicago University, and include not only the more familiar examples of ancient art and architecture, such as the Parthenon, the Colosseum, the Hermes of Praxiteles, Aphrodite of Melos, etc., but many not so well known yet equally important; for many subjects were selected as being especially typical of the periods to which they belong. These pictures are of great value to the higher schools and colleges.

The publishers have issued a 96-page pamphlet, which contains an introductory essay on Greek and Roman art, by T. W. Heermance of Yale, and descriptions by Professor Tarbell, with illus-

trations of each subject. This pamphlet bears the name of the series, "The Rise and Progress of Greek and Roman Art."

Another illustrated pamphlet, called "The Makers of Our Nation," describes the series of portraits. These will be sent free of charge upon application to the publishers, A. W. Elson & Co., 146 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.



Lieutenant Clark spent his vacation in traveling abroad.

Miss Helen Doe, who was with us last year, has entered Radcliffe College.

We are pleased to announce the engagement of Fred W. Smith '98 to Miss Mary Mathes of Durham.

Richardson, Wright, and Chase all did some pitching for various New Hampshire teams this summer.

The friends of Miss Grace Mark were saddened to learn of the death of her father on September 15.

The class of 1900 has elected officers as follows: E. E. Nelson, president; Miss Pettee, vice-president; and D. R. Taft, secretary and treasurer.

The College club have a reception in view, to be given at an early day.

A great improvement has been made in the appearance of the reference and reading rooms by new oak tables and chairs.

Many of the students attended the Rochester fair, a day having been granted them by the faculty. The exhibit by the college was quite large, and was under the direction of Mr. Leigh Hunt.

Mr. Ned Dearborn of Tilton, who taught ornithology during the Summer Institute, is teaching in the preparatory course.

Chase '98, who is not with us this year, expects to return next year.

The college quartette is singing in the Congregational church this term.

Most of the old familiar faces are once more seen among us. Hirokawa '98 and Andrews '99 have not yet arrived. Gordon and Cobb, both '99 men, will not return.

"Nashua" has moved into the house which was formerly occupied by Prof. C. L. Parsons.

Mr. E. B. McCready, assistant in chemistry, is having serious trouble with his left ankle.

The upright drill, upon which the students worked last year, is now completed, and is doing very good service in our machine shop.

DeMerritt Hall rejoices in a new windmill, situated on the east side of the building.

A McCormick harvester has been purchased for the farm, which cuts and binds corn in a creditable manner.

Professor Kingsbury suffered with rheumatic fever the latter part of the summer. A week's outing at Kennebunkport proved of much benefit to him.

The class of '98 held their first class meeting on September 11, at which the following officers were elected: B. D. Tolles, president; B. A. Corbett, vice-president; Miss Helen Buzzell, secretary; A. Given, treasurer.

Again the dreaded notice for rhetorical has been posted. A change has been made, so that now the Seniors and Juniors are under President Murkland, instead of under Professor Kinne, as formerly.

H. F. Moore '98 went to Kennebunkport, Saturday, September 18, on his wheel, and reports a pleasant trip.

The Current Events club held their first meeting on Friday evening, September 17, and discussed work for the coming term.

Among the boys who spent part of their vacation in Durham were Given '98, Ford '98, Mathes '98, Barnard '99, Clement '99, and Nelson '99.

The Freshmen have begun drill, and will be quite an addition to the company. Regular morning drill was begun on September 20.

At a recent meeting of the board of editors, Barnard '99 was elected business manager for the year, to serve in place of Gordon '99, who will not return. Bracy 1900 and Stillings 1900 have resigned from the board of editors. It is urged that the Freshmen will enter into the competition for editorship with spirit.

On Friday evening, September 10, the Christian Endeavor Society gave their annual reception to the students. Notwithstanding the heat, a large number were present, and among them many new faces. After a short programme, refreshments were served, and a delightful time was had by all.

Arrangements for the Glee and Banjo club are being carried on in earnest. On September 18, C. M. Hayes '99 was elected president and manager, with E. C. Nelson 1900 as director of instrumental music, and H. E. Clement director of vocal music. The outlook for the club is very promising; considerable talent in both departments is being brought to light, and with much earnest work on the part of the members, creditable work can be done.

Manager Demeritt has arranged the following schedule of football games:

September 29, P. E. A. at Exeter.

October 2, Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

9, Tilton Seminary at Durham.

16, Holy Cross at Worcester.

23, University of Maine at Orono.

30, Tufts at Dover.

November 6, Boston College at Durham.

This is by far the best schedule an N. H. C. foot-ball team has ever had, and we hope our team will acquit itself creditably against such strong opponents.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Summer Institute and School of Science, which was held from August 7 to 28, inclusive, was very well attended. The School of Science was one of the chief features of the course, to which the afternoons were devoted, the forenoons being given to the regular Institute work. Lectures were held in the chapel from 8 o'clock to 12 by competent teachers. The classes in vertical writing and drawing met with much favor. Many who did not enter the sciences enjoyed the walks under the instruction of Mr. Harris, who talked concerning geological formations and other interesting topics. Pleasure trips were taken to the Isles of Shoals and Hampton, while evenings were devoted to "round table" talks and lectures.

THE RUSH.

For several days after college opened, we wondered when the eventful contest between Sophomores and Freshmen would occur, so it was but a slight surprise when on Wednesday afternoon, September 15, we heard whisperings of a rush for that evening. Studies were forgotten, as well as the Christian Endeavor meeting, in anticipation of an evening's sport.

Somewhat after 7 o'clock, the "Freshies" appeared, brandishing a heavy cane, tooting their horns, and challenging the "Sophs." For some time they paraded the streets, until, almost despairing, they moved to the campus, and there, after some delay, the "Sophs." appeared, resolved to do their best, although outnumbered by the Freshmen. After the conditions of the rush were settled, the classes lined up, with the cane in the middle, and at the pistol-shot from the "starter," the sides rushed together upon the cane, while the air was filled with arms or legs, and when time was called, opponents in each other's arms were scattered in all directions. As a result of the contest, there were thirteen hands upon the cane, seven of them being Freshmen's, while each side had four men. But owing to a misunderstanding between the managers of the classes (whether hands should be counted or men), the referees could not render final decision, and the question of class superiority was still left unsettled.

NOTES FROM '97.

Miss Carrie Bartlett is studying at the Normal Art School, Boston.

Buck is teaching in a business college at Salem, Mass.

Colburn is "farming it" at his home in Dracut, Mass.

The Misses Comings are teaching school in Durham.

Dennett is working for G. H. Witcher.

Forristall is farm foreman here.

Hayes has been working in the registrar's office, and is taking some graduate work.

Hunt is in a machine shop at Marlboro, Mass.

Jenkins is chemist for the Lowell Fertilizer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Mason has entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

Shaw is continuing his chemical studies at Zurich, Switzerland.

Vickery is assistant at the Experiment Station.

Whittemore is general agent for Massachusetts for a Philadelphia book-publishing firm.

EXCHANGES.

Once more we begin a new volume, and again we come to Number 1. For the past four years we have thoroughly enjoyed the association and friendship of a large number of academies, technical schools, and colleges through the medium of our exchanges, and it is in this manner that our vision becomes broader and we find ourselves more in touch with the students and student life outside of our own college. We have profited by the exchange of ideas and customs in this manner, and we only hope to have been of some slight service to you who have sent us copies of your respective papers. Greeting to one and all we send, and wish you all a successful academic year. To our new friends we also send greeting, and may our exchange table be loaded with new and old papers.

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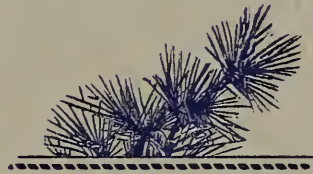
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6:14	

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY



NOVEMBER, 1897



VOL. V

No. II

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V.

NOVEMBER, 1897.

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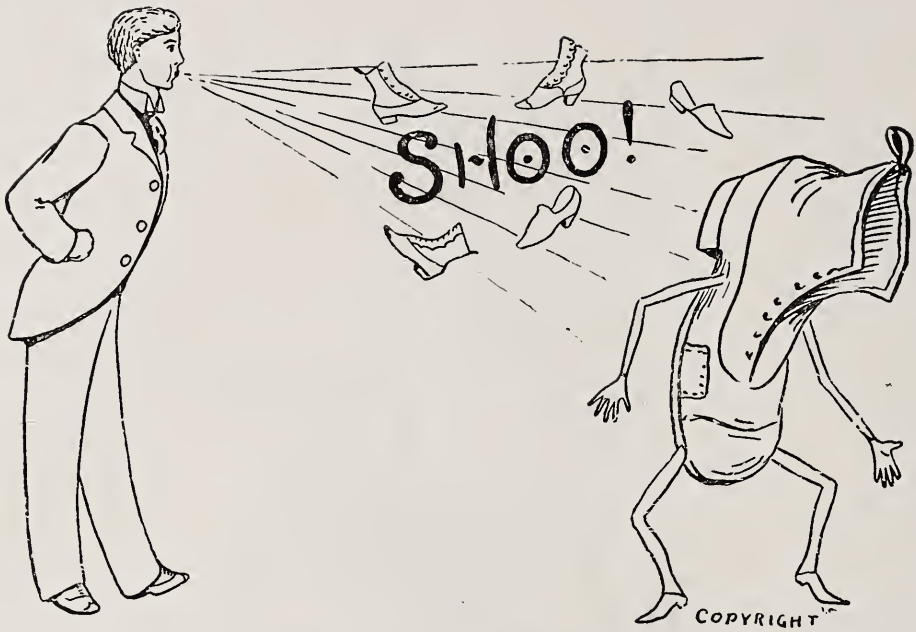
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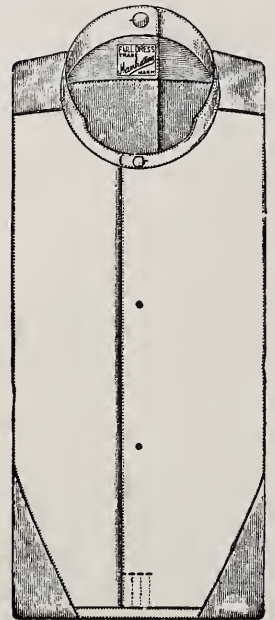
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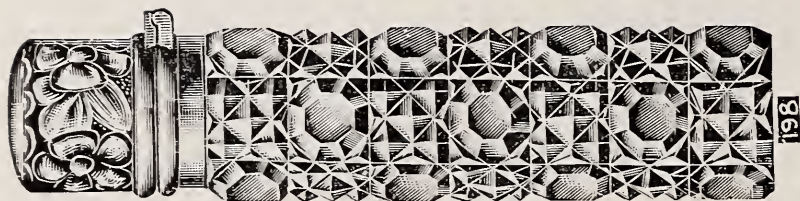
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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

VOL. V

NOVEMBER, 1897

NO. 2

EBENEZER THOMPSON.—A SKETCH.

In colonial times, not the least of the settlements that dotted the New England coast was Durham, then known as the Oyster River settlement. It was one of the oldest towns of New Hampshire; it had been the scene of repeated and terrific onslaughts by the Indians during the early Indian wars; it was one of the prosperous settlements of New England. In fact, Durham was famous, and had a history of which its inhabitants could well be proud.

And in this famous town, on the fifth day of March, 1737, was born a babe who was destined to become the most eminent man ever born in Durham; a babe who developed not only into an upright, patriotic townsman, but also into a citizen whose clear-headedness and justice were recognized far beyond the boundaries of his own town, a citizen who was destined to lead his fellow-citizens.

On the site of the present Thompson homestead Ebenezer Thompson was born; there he was reared, there he built the present mansion, and there he died.

His early education was received at the hands of an intimate friend of his father, one Dr. Atkinson, who, having no children of his own, took a warm interest in the young Ebenezer, and finally made him his heir. It was probably through the influence of his instructor and guide that Ebenezer took up the study of medicine, for it is as "practitioner of medicine" that we find him at the entrance of his political career. It seems, however, that he never liked his profession, and finally abandoned it. Governor Plumer wrote of him: "He was esteemed a good physician, but as his

talents qualified him for office, the people required his service, and he yielded in prompt obedience to their will." This would imply that he gave up his profession solely from patriotic motives, but from what we can learn of him, it is probable that he was only too glad to give it up when an opportunity was offered him.

He commenced his public services in 1765, in which year he was elected one of the selectmen of Durham. To this office he was elected for ten consecutive years, when forced to relinquish it for other duties. Commencing with the year 1766, when only twenty-nine years of age, he was chosen to represent his native town at the General Assembly at Portsmouth. This he did until the outbreak of the Revolution. In this Assembly he became a prominent member, and always took a most decided stand in any matter which was to be of benefit to the people.

The name of Ebenezer Thompson has the signal honor of being connected with the last act of the royal government of New Hampshire. He was then a member of the General Assembly. In June, 1775, the Assembly voted not to receive three members from Grafton county who were sent "by virtue of the king's writ only" from towns which up to this time had not had that privilege. This act was much resented by Governor Wentworth, then governor of New Hampshire, and he accordingly recommended the house to rescind their vote and admit the members. Instead of this, however, a committee of three, one of whom was Ebenezer Thompson, was appointed to answer the governor, which they did in no uncertain terms. The result of this was an immediate order for adjournment of the house, which proved to be the end of royal government in New Hampshire.

The first open act of New Hampshire in the Revolution was the seizure of Fort William and Mary at Newcastle. Every school-boy knows the story; how, in the stillness of the night, a sturdy band of patriots stole down the Piscataqua, caused the commander to surrender the fort, and carried away with them all the arms and ammunition stored therein. The great courage in the act, however, was not the braveness of scaling the walls and attacking the defenders, but in the deliberate, open act in defiance to the government of Great Britain, and we are not surprised to find among the ringleaders of this act the staunch patriot, Ebenezer Thompson.

During the Revolutionary War, when men of clear understanding, sound judgment, and indomitable courage were needed to handle the affairs of state, Judge Thompson, as he came to be called, held many important positions of trust. During this period we find him clerk of the Provincial Council, a member of numerous important committees, clerk of the senate, and when the New Hampshire state government was formed, the first to be honored with the office of secretary of state. This latter office he held eleven years.

Perhaps a fact or two in regard to his work for his native state may prove of interest. It seems that before the state government was formed, the people of Durham, always a far-seeing people, anticipated some such form of government, and accordingly, as ancient records state, chose Ebenezer Thompson "to act either as a member of Congress or of such a government as should be assumed by a recommendation from the Continental Congress as would require a house of representatives." A few days later he was one of the persons appointed "to draw up a plan for the government of the colony of New Hampshire during the contest with Great Britain." So not only was he one of the most potential factors of the early colonial government, but also one of the framers of the constitution which made New Hampshire a state independent of any foreign nation.

Active as was Mr. Thompson in public life, he never forgot the local interests of his native town. He drew the plan of the church built in Durham in 1792, a fine specimen of the genuine New England meeting-house,—roomy, well lighted, surrounded by galleries on three sides, and surmounted by a tall belfry. This building was taken down in 1848.

It has been said that Judge Thompson was a lawyer by profession, but this was not strictly true. Judge he was, in the truest sense of the word, and he was often consulted on matters of importance by people from all parts of the state, but lawyer he was not. He never opened an office, but always gave his advice freely and spent his life laboring for his fellow-citizens.

Of the character and ability of Judge Thompson, we have the testimony of Governor Plumer, who was intimately acquainted with him: "Industrious, efficient, useful, intelligent and well-read."

No other person has given so much honor to Durham as Ebenezer

Thompson. He is eminently the most famous man Durham has ever produced. General Sullivan is better known and more highly honored by the people of this town to-day, but he was *not a native* of Durham, although he moved here in his younger days.

Why has there not been erected some memorial to this public-spirited citizen? Why is not his name brought oftener to the the mind of the student of American history, especially in this town? Although it is, in a measure, true that great deeds never die, yet too much cannot be done to keep them fresh in the minds of succeeding generations. We pass through the village of Durham and note on a lofty knoll a solid piece of masonry, erected to the memory of General Sullivan; farther on, we notice the stately edifices of New Hampshire College and think, perhaps, of the beneficence of Benjamin Thompson, grandson of the ancient judge; but throughout the length and breadth of the town, what have we to remind us of that benefactor, legislator, statesman of ancient days? What have we to perpetuate his memory? Let the citizens of Durham respond.

E. S. H.

AT THE END OF VACATION.

The platform of a railroad station. Have you ever watched the faces of the people waiting there? Stand beside me this bright morning and notice them as they pass one after another.

Here comes a gay party of young people, their faces aglow, their arms full of brilliant autumn leaves. They have been having a long, delightful summer among the mountains. Hear them talk:

"Clara, do you remember that day when Harry tried to help you over the brook and fell splash—"

"Say, girls, wave those leaves from the rear platform when you go through the Notch."

"Oh, please pass the chocolates!"

"Do n't forget to write, Lou."

So they pass on, all laughing and talking at once.

Behind them is a quiet little lady in black. She is a widow, and received a second blow of affliction in the loss of her only son a few weeks ago. People said she must come to the hills to

regain her strength. But with all the suffering in her worn face, there is a look of peace on it.

Here is a group of little folks, chattering like a flock of English sparrows.

A haughty young lady steps by, glancing up the track, and wondering peevishly—you can see it in her face—why the train does n't come. She is a gauzy-winged little butterfly, who came here, expecting the gas-lighted gaiety and excitement of fashion. Poor thing! she is evidently *so* disappointed to find only mountains and sunset skies, storm-swept forests and sunny valleys, and a lot of healthy, happy, out-doors people!

Now I catch sight of a young girl who has spent her summer in trying to make other folks happy, beginning with her two or three younger brothers and sisters. Watch the faces brighten as she moves here and there. She is a real little sun, bringing light wherever she goes. We know from whose hand she received this precious gift of sunshine—from the Father of lights.

As we turn from her, we meet an old gentleman advancing along the platform. His hair is white, and one would think the sight of so many young faces about him would bring a touch of sadness into his own. But no; age is plainly not a terrible thing to him. It is no gray, dreary twilight coming before a desolate night, but a growing sunrise, which brings the dear old man deeper joy every day. His very presence is a silent blessing, and we were sure, before they came, what kindly words would greet us.

Here are workmen resting from their grimy toil upon the track; business men looking for important letters from the city office; a young girl looking for the train that will probably bring somebody very dear to her.

Hark! a shrill whistle,—and now the erect, black front of the locomotive appears under the far-away bridge; the steel tracks vibrate and hum before its approaching tread. There is a hurried claspings of hands, laughter, tears; a roar like that of an avalanche; a hurrying to and fro and the sound of many voices; the rumble of the departing train,—and the little station, that place of meeting and of parting, is quiet again, with only the fitful rustle of fallen leaves and the murmur of a distant stream on the mountain side to break the silence of the long, golden October day.

THE HONOR SYSTEM IN EXAMINATIONS.

[The Editors of the MONTHLY purpose to publish each month a symposium on some question of college life. We selected for this month the subject given above.]

The quality we designate as honor lies at the base of our whole conception of manhood. It is, in its true sense, the predominant characteristic that distinguishes the civilized from the uncivilized, be it races or men under consideration. Those nations whose ideas of honor are the most advanced may be said to have the highest degree of enlightenment, and from the general case we may come down to the individual. The question of expediency should little enter into the consideration of any question of wrong or right, but in this case expediency and right have joined forces. Although the honor system may fail in any particular instance, yet the principle involved will hold to it more students than any system of surveillance, and thus gain the end of such systems—the knowledge of the capabilities of the student. A man is that which he believes, and if the principle of honor is held by him to be essential, then will the system based on this principle hold. It may be said that, since the system is not self-imposed, the student is not obliged, from any motive, to observe it. But since the majority of our obligations are not of our own choosing, the argument has little weight. If the foregoing be true, then the honor system will work or fail in any case, simply because in that individual the sense of honor in general is greater or less than it should be.

H. E. C.

*

* *

“Say, what is honor? ’Tis the finest sense
Of justice which the human mind can frame,
Intent each lurking frailty to disclaim,
And guard the way of life from all offense
Suffered or done.”

—Wordsworth.

No one can estimate for another where honor ends or honor begins. Each must decide for himself in his or her own conscience. There is some instinct which tells us right from wrong, but, the place where right ends and wrong begins we must find for ourselves. But there’s one thing we all know to be wrong; it cannot be right in any one’s conscience, and that is “cribbing.”

Such a word is not found in the dictionary, but I think we all understand what it means.

It is this: To-day, perhaps, we are to have an examination or a preliminary or something of that sort. We thought we knew all about it, or rather trusted to Fate to help us out, which she very seldom does. We knew we ought to have studied our lessons, and broken the engagement which kept us away from our books, but we were too weak to say, "No," and so relied on our bright classmates to tell us what they had studied so hard to get. When we came to school this morning, we were so interested in the discussion of the latest foot-ball game that we forgot our "prelim." until we entered the class-room and our paper was handed us, and we went to work(?).

Here is a student in front of you whom you know has his lesson. How easily you could glance at his paper and find the answer to that puzzling question; but your teacher has put confidence in you and left you on your honor! Shall you betray this confidence? No, a thousand times, no! Better not to pass at all than to pass dishonorably, an eyesore to your class, an eyesore to yourself.

Yet, who would see me just peep on his paper? Who would see me ask my friend for his answer? Who would see me give my neighbor help? The temptation is strong, yet—we have been left on our honor! "Left on our honor," by our teacher. What does this mean? It means that our teacher has so much confidence in us as to leave us at this most critical time, with every opportunity given us to "crib," with a temptation that is strong, alone with our honor.

Shall our honor be found wanting? Shall we shame ourselves and disgrace our class? Shall we do what our consciences tell us is wrong? Shall we dishonor ourselves, and betray our good teacher's confidence, or shall we be honest, upright, true, able to be "left on our honor" in everything?

E. G. G.

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The years spent in college are both a test of previous training and a foundation for the work of life. The student who has learned in part the great lesson of self-reliance and honesty, has

abundant opportunity to strengthen his character by the practical discipline of a manly college life. The student who is not self-reliant, and who does not know that absolute honesty is the only course which leads to any success worthy the name, should be led to discover, before he has been in college a month, that he is on the wrong road. This, surely, is one of the first duties, both of the instructor and of the fellow-student.

The system of watching students in examinations illustrates the conservatism that clings to educational institutions. It is a relic of a past system which, happily, is being rapidly replaced by the so-called "honor system." The espionage method is debasing to the student, and humiliating to the instructor. In every-day life one would not care to assume that every man with whom he has dealings would lie or cheat, if not carefully watched. Why should it be different in college life?

I have heard two objections raised to the honor system. One on the part of students is, that it places too great a temptation in the way of those whose characters are not yet sufficiently strong to resist it. If a student in college has not yet learned to resist temptation, it is high time he began to learn, and this is an excellent opportunity. Nothing else in the curriculum will be nearly as useful. Four years soon go by; after Commencement day, the world will not tenderly shield the graduate from temptation.

The other objection, from the instructors' point of view—not here, however—is that students will cheat, and thus may get marks not due them. I am reminded of the day a student in English literature came tremblingly to the door of Professor James Russell Lowell's class-room, and announced that he thought the mark given him was not high enough. "And what do you think it ought to be?" asked the eminent man of letters. "About 80," was the reply. "Very well, take it." A system of marks based entirely upon recitations and examinations is not the final expression of a student's life, and should not be given precedence over that which lies at the basis of character.

CLARENCE M. WEED.



EDITORIAL

We are very much pleased to chronicle the fact that an effort is being made to reinstate the Culver Literary Society to its rightful place in college life. If the spirit of the first meeting of the year can be kept up, the society will have no trouble in regaining the respect and confidence of the students. The debate, while capable of much improvement from an oratorical viewpoint, was carried on in a very much better manner than any debate for a long time previous. The "faithful few" remaining evidently mean business, and they deserve and may reasonably expect success to follow their efforts.

* * *

And, by the way, the subject under discussion was one of quite general interest to us,—“Should Sunday Chapel be Abolished?” The supporters of the affirmative argued that the local church had enough services on Sunday for a student to attend; that the necessity of coming to chapel at 5 o'clock was an unjust encroachment on the student's quiet Sunday afternoon. Those in the negative argued that Sunday Chapel was, or should be, a service form which is distinctively characteristic of college life here, and that it affords the students their best opportunity for coming into touch with the ideas and spirit of our president. We wish the students might think more on the matter of the chapel service, both Sundays and week-days.

If we could come to regard chapel not as a necessary, though disagreeable, duty, but as one of the characteristic features of college life, we should soon come to regard it as an institution dear to us, and the memory of the quiet Sunday afternoon, of the glorious sunsets, of President Murkland's inspiring words, would be one of our pleasantest recollections of Durham and the N. H. C.

* * *

All out for football practice! Do not lose interest because it is getting late in the season. This is just the time to put forth

our redoubled efforts and end up the season in a way that will be a credit to the student body as a whole. We are all well aware that we have a team this year that is better trained and stronger every way than any we have previously had. Why not make it still better by coming out on the campus and showing that we are interested? Come out and encourage the others, even if you cannot play yourself. We can all imagine how discouraging it is for the first eleven to get out and find only a few of the second eleven out. They need something to play against. They need *you*.

* * *

We pause a moment from our routine work to refute the direct statements made in the *Aggie Life*, and also in advertisements of the foot-ball game of October 2, that N. H. C. had entered a league of New England state colleges. As far as we have been able to learn, there is no such league in existence. Our team arranged to play M. A. C. team, but the game was not played as one of a series of league games. We do not understand the action and statements of representatives of the agricultural college of our neighboring state, and, for our part, would ask for an explanation.

Last winter, or early spring, the secretary of our Athletic association received a communication from the secretary of the M. A. C. athletic board, regarding the formation of a league of New England state colleges. This was followed by a second, and later we sent a delegate to Boston, in May, to meet delegates from other state colleges, the call for such a meeting having come from the M. A. C. athletic board. Upon the return of our delegate, the Athletic association of N. H. C. voted "that it was inexpedient to enter the proposed league of New England state colleges at the present time," and the proper party at M. A. C. was so notified. Since then no communications have been received in regard to the matter, and we had not the slightest idea that such a league had been perfected, and were very much surprised to learn that N. H. C. was a member of it. If such a league has been arranged, we would like to see the terms of agreement, so that we may know under what rules our team played in the game at Amherst, October 2.

Few of us realize what an important factor time is in our college course. We have only four short years to spend here, and in them we can either make or mar our whole future life. If we do the former, we must make every minute count, for the minutes are what tell. We must not think that one "cut" does not count, for to lose one recitation may mean to lose all. Even the few minutes that we lose by our tardiness may contain some of the most important work of the hour. If it is to a lecture that we are late, we are very likely to lose the drift of the whole thing, as when we lose the text and attempt to listen to the sermon.

Besides, it is not only the one hour that we lose, but it is the others that are lost by the habit. A few days lost at the beginning of a term are often the cause of failure at the end—discouragement follows so easily.

If we would do our best by ourselves and our instructors, we should all strive with might and main *to be on time*.

* * *

During the past year, there has come to the ears of the management of this paper, a number of sizable criticisms upon the printed matter contained in the MONTHLY. We refer, not to literary articles, but notes and grinds found under "College News." The editorial board begs leave to state its position in regard to the matter and the attitude of its members toward such items. It is not the idea to injure anybody's feelings or to humiliate anybody connected with the college or town, neither do we propose to install a member of the board as a "funny man," and imitate *Life* or *Judge*. Such is not our province, but we do reserve the right and privilege of inserting good wholesome jokes, puns, or squibs, that can be enjoyed by victim as well as reader. Further, we are endeavoring to conduct a paper for the students, and thus we must bear in mind their desires in so far as they are within bounds. It is our opinion that there have been in the past too few witticisms to liven up our columns. The alumni are interested to know what pranks are being carried on since they left their *alma mater*, and the great majority of our students look at the "College News" first upon getting each issue. And why should they not? Is not the college the world in which they are living and moving? The students of N. H. C. are very much alive, and have a considerable amount of college spirit. Although

one of the most orderly and quiet set of young men, as far as rowdyism is concerned, yet they have their good times, and it seems that their good times might be of interest to others. We are always ready to receive suggestions in regard to our issues, but we do not sanction continued carping. We hope to make and keep the MONTHLY a students' paper.

* * *

We feel that the heartiest gratitude of every one of our students is due to Mr. Hamilton Smith for the scholarship fund he has given the college. The result of such a reward for faithful work in study cannot help improving the quality of the work done by our students. Every friend of the N. H. C. owes Mr. Smith a debt of gratitude for his generosity.

* * *

We are in receipt, from Ginn & Co., of a new book by Professor Weed, "Stories of Insect Life." This book is intended for younger students, and is consequently simple and direct in style. It deserves praise as one of the books which make the beginnings of scientific work interesting. There are numerous excellent illustrations. The mailing price is thirty cents.

* * *

We are pleased to announce that Shaw, '97, has been admitted to the University of Zurich without examination, his degree from this college being accepted. We feel that this is something for our college to be proud of, as the university in question has paid this honor to but few American colleges. We wish Mr. Shaw all success, and feel assured that he will keep up the reputation of our college in the university among the Alps.



Keown '01 is rooming with Andrews '99 at Thompson Hall.

Gerry Morgan '98 passed Sunday, October 17, at his home in Goffstown.

Cleveland and Calderwood '01 went home on October 16 for a short stay.

Our chapel service on Wednesday, October 20, seemed somehow incomplete.

Wright '09 is having trouble with his left knee, as the result of a bruise which he received on the foot-ball field.

The students at Q. T. V. Hall have formed a boarding club, which starts out under very favorable conditions.

Bracy '00 was confined to his room for a few days, having sprained his ankle while taking gymnasium exercises.

As a result of the competition, C. H. Courser and R. M. Keown have been elected as Freshmen editors to the MONTHLY.

A great improvement has been noticed in the singing at the Congregational church since the Glee club offered their services.

A card catalogue of the pamphlets and magazines which previously have not been catalogued, has been placed in the college library.

Repairs are being made upon the road just below Professor Pettee's house, where the washouts in the early summer did much damage.

A serious accident at the boiler-room on the night of Friday, October 15, was prevented by the presence of mind of Hancock '98.

The first rhetorical of the term were given by the Sophomores, on October 6. The papers were rendered in a very creditable manner.

The surgical operation which Mr. McCready underwent at Boston was successful. He expects to resume his work at the college soon.

Many of the students attended the entertainment given at Whiteher's Hall, and afterwards were very free in showing their appreciation of it.

Mr. Leigh Hunt has resigned his position as farm superintendent. He leaves November 1, and his place will be filled temporarily by E. H. Forristall '97.

On October 4 the governor appointed Rosecrans Pillsbury, of Derry, to the board of trustees, in place of Frederick Smyth, of Manchester, whose term has expired.

A postponed meeting of the Current Events Club was held October 14, at Mrs. Murkland's home. The topic for the evening was "Nansen and his Arctic Explorations."

At a meeting of the class of 1901, the following officers were elected: President, Charles L. Hunt; vice-president, Fred H. Grover; secretary and treasurer, E. Gertrude Gowen.

The impersonations by A. Lincoln Kirk at Grange Hall, on Monday evening, October 11, were in the main very good. During the intermissions, the college quartette sang several selections.

The regular meeting of the Culver Literary Society was held in the English room on Friday evening, October 15, with about the usual attendance. The meeting was reported as being one of the best.

President Murkland and Professor Kingsbury attended the memorial service to the late Francis A. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which was held on Thursday evening, October 14.

The Freshmen have been measured for their uniforms, which are to be made up in the same style as previously, with the exception that the blouses will be a little shorter, and a standing collar is substituted for the roll collar now used.

About fifteen of the students went nutting on Wednesday afternoon, October 20, the party having been gotten up by the

co-eds. They went on the Packer's Falls road and brought back quite a store of nuts. A jolly time was had by all.

A new creamery is to be built between the barn and the shops, the idea being to send the milk direct from barn to creamery without having a hill to climb. The present creamery will be fitted with rooms for the benefit of the help employed.

On the Faculty tennis court,—

First co-ed (serving). Say, was that right?

Second co-ed (dreamily gazing in the direction of Q. T. V. Hall). Yes, Wright or Butterfield, I could n't see which.

Mr. Hovey, instructor of mandolin, guitar, and banjo at Harvard University, has been engaged by the members of the club here. Mr. Hovey is well known as a musician, and it is needless to say that the students are much pleased with his instruction.

The quarterly meeting of the trustees was held October 13. After chapel an exhibition drill was given by the three upper classes, which were divided into the following squads: Bayonet, Indian-club, sabre, bell-bar, and gymnasium. The various exercises were creditably performed, and met with loud applause.

The College Club gave a reception in honor of the Freshmen on October 7. The receiving committee consisted of President and Mrs. Murkland, Miss Bernice Caverno, and Professor C. L. Parsons. Mr. Hawes gave a violin solo, and later the college quartette sang several selections. The grand march was led by President and Mrs. Murkland. Ice-cream and cake were served.

FOOT-BALL.

P. E. A., 26; N. H. C., 0.

N. H. C. opened the foot-ball season of '97 by playing P. E. A. at Exeter, September 29. A large number of students accompanied the team, but despite their efforts to encourage the boys, N. H. C. lost by a score of 26 to 0. The Exeter team outweighed us and her interference was fairly good. At no time did she find it hard to make holes through our line or gain round the ends. The team work of N. H. C. was very poor, and showed lack of practice, due principally to the absence of a second eleven.

N. H. C. took the kick-off. Cleveland kicked to Haggerty; Lynd returned the kick. Hayes and Calderwood tried to gain, but Calderwood was forced to kick. Exeter again kicked and N. H. C. lost the ball on downs. Exeter rushed the ball down by short gains and secured a touch-down. Lynd kicked to goal; 6 to 0. A second touch-down was soon made by Exeter, but Lynd failed at goal. At end of first half, Exeter had the ball on N. H. C. territory. Score, 10 to 0.

In the second half, Exeter put in seven substitutes. Lynd kicked to Calderwood, who returned the kick. Exeter lost ball on fumble, but N. H. C. was again unable to gain. Calderwood kicked to Lynd, who was tackled by Hancock in fine style. Exeter made long gains and secured another touch-down. Russell kicked a goal; score, 16 to 0. The fifth and last touch-down was made by Russell, who ran 60 yards on the first rush after the kick-off.

Time was called with ball on Exeter's territory. Score, 26 to 0.

Gardiner (Perkins), l. e.....	r. e., Hancock
Hogan (Jones), l. t.....	r. t., Mathes
Zimmerman, l. g.....	r. g., Sanborn
Greene, c.....	c., Given
Mellet (Miller), r. g.....	l. g., Butterfield
Higley, r. t.....	l. t., Wright
Bailey (Shaw), r. e.....	l. e., Hunt
Hessey (Baldwin), q. b.....	Wilson
Haggerty, (Sales), r. h. b.....	l. h. b., Hayes
Syphax (Russell), l. h. b.....	r. h. b. Cleaveland
Lynd, f. b.....	f. b., Calderwood

Touch-downs—Syphax, Lynd, Jones, Russell (2). Goals—Lynd, Russell (2). Referee—Demeritt. Umpire, Smith. Linesmen—Taft, Powell.

M. A. C., 10; N. H. C., 4.

Our boys played the first game with the Massachusetts Agricultural college at Amherst, October 2, and though we lost, our men put up a good game and gave the Amherst men a close rub, as the score shows. N. H. C. was weakened behind the line by the absence of Hayes and Cleveland. We have no complaints to make of our defeat, but we wish to state positively that we have entered no league of which M. A. C. is a member, and if our treatment at Amherst *after* the game is a fair sample of what we may expect, we shall not do so at present.

M. A. C.

N. H. C.

Halligan, r. e.	l. e., Hunt
Eaton, r. t.	l. t., Wright
Cooke, r. g.	l. g., Butterfield
Parmenter, c.	c., Given
Stanley, l. g.	r. g., Whittemore
Beaman, l. t.	r. t., Sanborn
Walker, l. e.	r. e., Hancock
Canto, q. b.	q. b., Lewis
Crowell, r. h. b.	r. h. b., Wilson
Otis, l. h. b.	l. h. b., Mathes
Gile, f. b.	f. b., Calderwood

Touch-downs—Gile, Otis, Given. Goal from touch-down, Eaton. Referee—Demeritt. Umpire—Smith. Linesmen—Montgomery and Barnard.

N. H. C., 22; N. H. C. S., 0.

The first game on the home grounds was played against the Tilton boys. N. H. C. had no difficulty in going through Tilton's line, centre being the only strong point of our opponents. Tilton could not advance the ball, and aside from one good run, did no offensive work worth mentioning. All the N. H. C. men showed great improvement, and the effects of Mr. Folsom's coaching were apparent. both in offensive and defensive work.

N. H. C.

N. H. C. S.

Hunt, l. e.	r. e., Emery
Wright (Grover), l. t.	r. e., Morrison
Butterfield (Wright), l. g.	r. g., Pike
Given, c.	c., Taylor
Sanborn r. g.	l. g., Davis
Barnard r. t.	l. t., Stanley
Hancock, r. e.	l. e., Hanlon
Lewis, q. b.	q. b., Brown
Wilson (Muzzey), l. h. b.	r. h. b., A. Thurston
Cleveland, r. h. b.	l. h. b., Kershaw
Calderwood (Wright), f. b.	f. b., Curl

Score: N. H. C., 22. Touch-downs—Cleveland, 3, Calderwood, Wright, Wilson. Goal from touch-down—Butterfield. Umpire—Demeritt. Referee—Noyes. Linesmen—Muzzey and Wells. Time—15-minute halves.

N. H. C., 34; D. H. S., 0.

Saturday, October 16, the N. H. C. played the Dover High school on the home grounds. Cleveland, Wilson, and Wright did especially fine work for the N. H. C. We made our principal gains by the tandem plays against tackle.

Line-up:

N. H. C.

DOVER HIGH.

Hunt, l. e.....	r. e., Flyan
Wright, l. t.....	r. t., Norton
Butterfield, l. g.	r. g., Carter
Given, c.....	c., Whidden
Sanborn, r. g.....	l. g., Ramsey
Hancock, r. e.....	l. t., Hall
Barnard, r. t.....	l. e., Winkly
Lewis, q. b.....	q. b., Varney
Wilson, l. h. b.....	r. h. b., Hall
Cleaveland, r. h. b.....	f. b., Brown
Calderwood, f. b.....	l. h. b., Sish

Touch-downs—Cleaveland, 2, Calderwood, 2, Lewis Wright. Goals—Butterfield, 3.

EXCHANGES.

How little human nature varies throughout the world in general, or in the college world in particular! In looking over the exchanges that have come to our table this fall, we find the same salutation by the editors of their respective papers. *Write up and pay up* seems to be the substance of the first greeting to the readers of the first number of the new volumes. Oh, what a blessing it would be if students would only do what is expected of them before they are asked! Yet it is this dearth of material that prevents the editor's berth from becoming a sinecure, and this common experience serves as a bond of brotherhood between such hard-working students.

We are glad to welcome so many of our old friends, and also a few new ones. It is not the policy of this department to make especial mention of every exchange sent us, but each month we will try to speak a good word for different college, academy, or High school papers.

As is always the case, the *Pratt Institute Monthly* is made up in the finest style, and printed on good stock. Vacation and Founder's Day number contains, as a leader, a very readable article on "American Libraries in Great Britain," that is very well illustrated.

Aggie Life comes to us again in its familiar form. The students of M. A. C. support this bi-monthly quite as well, apparently, as other student bodies do their respective monthly issues,

and this only shows what can be done if active efforts are put forth to accomplish a desired end.

In the *Cadet* for October is found, among other articles, one entitled "Picking Winning Teams." The writer of this article voices the sentiments that we have had for some time in regard to the relation of the number of students in a college and the position of that institution in the athletic world. We quote the following:

"It may not be practicable or desirable to have boat races in which a number of institutions of learning are represented as contestants; but it is much to be desired that all the first-class colleges and universities—and their right to be called 'first-class' depends by no means chiefly on the number of students, the size of the faculty, or the sum of the endowments—should have from the newspapers and from the general public full, fair, and generous appreciation of their athletic merits."

The *Smith College Monthly* comes to us in new attire. "The Ivy Oration" and "Whom the Gods Destroyed" are well-written articles, and the Contributors' Club is unusually full of interesting sketches.

Among other exchanges received, we mention the following: *Holy Cross Purple*, *The Agricultural Student*, *The New Mexico Collegian*, *The Wind Mill*, *The Quamphegan*, and *The K. H. S. Enterprise*.

BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

Bates, Arlo—Talks on Writing English,	808 B 3
Corson, Hiram—Aims of Literary Study,	804 C 1
Baker, G. P., <i>ed.</i> —Specimens of Argumentation,	808-5 A 1
Brewster, W. T. <i>ed.</i> —Specimens of Narration,	808-5 A 2
Baldwin, C. S., <i>ed.</i> —Specimens of Prose Description,	808-5 A 3
Lamont, H., <i>ed.</i> —Specimens of Exposition,	808-5 A 4
Everett, J. D.—C. G. S. System of Units,	530-8 E 1
Bigelow, M. T.—Hand-book of Punctuation,	421 B 1
Bain, A.—English Composition,	425 B 1
—— ——— —Higher English Grammar,	425 B 2
"Alfred Ayres"—The Verbalist,	428 O 1

Sanders, J. H.—Horse breeding,	636-1 S 1
Warfield, W.—Cattle breeding,	636-2 W 1
Goldsmith, O.—Vicar of Wakefield,	823-6 G 1
United States—Eleventh Labor Report,	331 C 6
Bonney, G. E.—Induction Coils,	537 B 1
Thompson, S. P.—Polyphase Currents,	538 T 3
Jackson, J. & D.—Alternating Currents,	538 J 1
Glazebrook, R. T.—Physical Optics,	535 G 1
Nichols, E. L., and others—Laboratory Manual,	2 V. 530 N 1
Strutt, J. W.—Theory of Sound,	2 V. 534 S 1
Sabine, W. C.—Physical Measurements,	530 S 2
Lodge, Richard—History of Modern Europe,	940 L 1
Wilson, E. B.—The Cell in Development and Inheritance,	576 W 1
McMasters, J. B.—History of the United States, 4 V.	973-4 M 1
Hildreth, Richard—History of the United States,	6 V. 973 H 3
Fisher, G. P.—The Colonial Era,	973-2 F 2
Curtis, G. T.—Constitutional History of the United States,	973 C 1
Sloane, W. M.—French War and the Revolution,	973-3 S 1
Burgess, J. W.—Middle Period,	973 B 1
Stillman, T. B.—Engineering Chemistry,	545 S 1
Remsen, Ira—Principles of Theoretical Chemistry,	541 R 1
Morgan, J. L. R.—Theory of Solution,	542-6 M 1
Fiske, John—Excursions of an Evolutionist,	814 F 1
Spencer, Herbert—First Principles,	113 S 1
James, William—Principles of Psychology,	150 J 1
Quarterly Review, Vol. 1 to date except V. 164-177,	Reference
Helm, Georg—Principles of Mathematical Chemistry,	541 H 1
Austen, P. T.—Notes for Chemical Students,	541 A 1
Gill, A. H.—Gas and Fuel Analysis for Engineers,	545 G 1
Leffman, Henry—Hand-book of Structural Formulæ,	541 L 1
Motley, J. L.—John of Barneveld,	2 V. 949-2 M 3
Motley, J. L.—Rise of the Dutch Republic,	3 V. 949-2 M 1
Motley, J. L.—History of the United Netherlands, 4 V.	949-2 M 2
Cosmopolitan—16 V., 19-22,	Reference
Bryce, James—American Commonwealth,	2 V. 342 B 9

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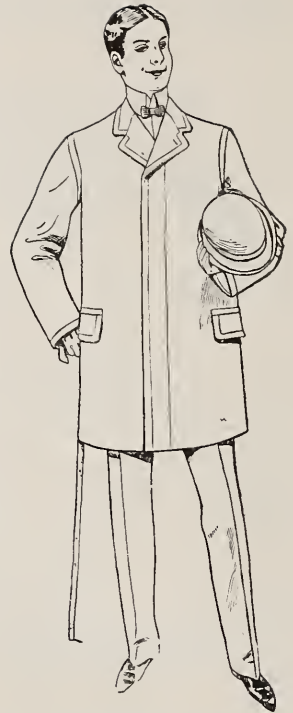
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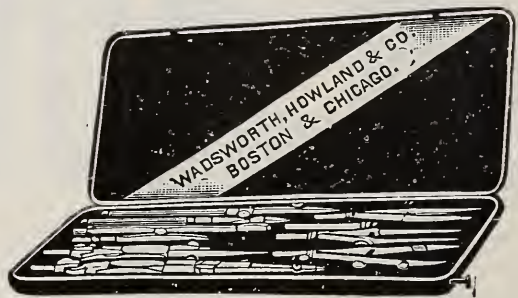
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COLLEGE BULLETIN

New Hampshire College Club

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Secretary, H. E. Clement.

Treasurer, W. E. Hunt.

Culver Literary Society

7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President, W. E. Hunt.

Secretary, Miss H. Buzzell.

Q. T. V.

Fraternity meetings, Tuesday evenings at Fraternity Hall.

W. G. M., R. C. Butterfield.

W. R., H. C. Mathes.

W. H. A.

Young Women's Society Meetings, every Tuesday.

President, Miss M. L. Hayes.

Secretary, Miss A. B. Pettee.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evenings.

President, Fred W. Smith.

Secretary, F. L. Horton.

Current Events Club

7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President, Miss M. L. Hayes.

Secretary, W. E. Hunt.

Chapel Exercises

Week-days at 11:50 a. m.

Sundays at 5:05 p. m.

Library Hours

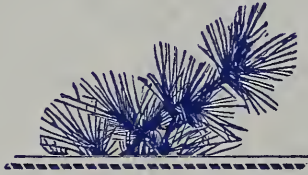
Saturday, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m. ;
other days, 4:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Reference room, 9:00 a. m. to
12:00 m. ; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.
Reading room, 9:00 a. m. to 6:00
p. m.

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8:51	2:18 p. m.
10:43	5:51
2:30 p. m.	7:18
5:33	
SUNDAYS	
6:44 a. m.	
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NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY



DECEMBER, 1897



VOL. V

No. III

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V.

DECEMBER, 1897.

No. III.

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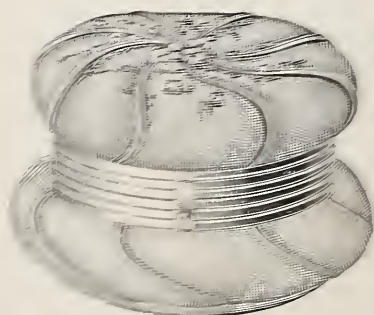
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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

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NO. 3

THE DARK DAY OF 1780.

One of the straughtest and most wonderful phenomena that has ever occurred in the history of any age, occurred in the northern part of America during the latter part of the eighteenth century, and will always be referred to as the wonderful dark day of May 19, 1780. It stands almost if not altogether alone as the most mysterious and unexplainable phenomenon of its kind in Nature's diversified range of events. It has, indeed, no parallel in history, and can only be taken alone as one of the most striking examples Nature ever exhibited. Science has never been able to unravel this mystery.

The northern states were wrapped in a dense, black vapor for fifteen hours. The darkness was the greatest in Essex county, Massachusetts, and in the lower part of the state of New Hampshire, and in a portion of what was then the province of Maine. So suddenly did the darkness fall that it might well bring dismay to the hearts of the people of the time. The sun was shining brightly, and all Nature seemed glad and in a joyous mood, when all at once a little cloud seemed to pass over the sun, hardly noticeable at first, but the light gradually began to fade away. Slowly the sun passed from view, settling more and more into the twilight, causing wonder and alarm, until at last, in only a few hours' time, impenetrable darkness covered all the land.

The herds on the hillsides looked in wonder at this strange occurrence, started on their homeward way, and were soon looting at the bars for admittance to their stalls. Even the fowls sought their roosts, and the birds sang their evening song at noonday, and retired to the branches which sheltered them at night. The thick

vapor which enveloped the earth caused thousands of birds to suffocate and die.

The blackness of the sky was relieved by a fringe of dull red along the horizon. At frequent intervals, loud peals of thunder added to the terror of the great darkness. Still more remarkable was the appearance of the sun, which looked like a ball of fire. The people, terrified, betook themselves to religious devotions. Many believed that the darkness was sent as a token of God's indignation upon the sins of the age, and as an omen of some future destruction, that might overwhelm the land. Indeed, many believed that the end of all things terrestrial had come.

All labor was suspended, as the difficulty in attending to business made this necessary. Men working in the fields hastened to their homes, looking anxiously at the sky, whose darkness had suddenly come upon the earth. Even the cattle seemed to share in the fear and anxiety of their masters. Lamps were lighted in all the homes, and the ordinary work, if completed at all, was done by the aid of them. As night settled down, the gloom became deeper until, at last, the darkness was impenetrable. Little rest was taken on this eventful night, as all waited anxiously for the slow hours to pass. Men conversed in groups over this wonderful phenomenon. What caused this sudden darkness? What could it mean? But in spite of all conjectures it still remained a mystery to them.

Another one of the marked features in the dark day was the appearance of the waters, whose surface seemed to be covered by a thin coating of oil, the nature of which was undiscovered. The moon, like the sun, was marked by redness, and appeared as a ball of fire. Investigators in the behalf of science advanced no theory, nor ventured to give an explanation of the darkness. Herschell said: "The dark day in northern America was one of those wonderful phenomena of Nature, which will always be read with interest, but which philosophy is at loss to explain."

The Connecticut legislature was in session at the time of the dark day, and when the terrible darkness stole over the land, the law makers shared the common belief that the day of judgment had come. One of them moved to lay aside the pending question, a fishery law, and to adjourn. "It is doubtless the great and ter-

rible day of the Lord," he said, tremblingly, "and no time for earthly business." Then, in the rapidly-fading light, the tall form of Abraham Davenport of Stamford could be seen as he rose to address the chair: "Whether or not it is the day of God, I know not," his voice rang out through the gloom, "but this much I know, that He has given me a duty to do here, and has bid me occupy till he comes; let candles be brought in." And they brought them in.

The darkness faded away; but Davenport's speech remained. He is before us to-day as an example of one who did his duty at all times and in all places, under circumstances which made most men wish to desert their posts. Can we not learn a lesson from this man? We cannot all expect to be heroes in life, or do some great deed for which the world will bless us, but we can at least be true to ourselves in this respect. We may all be found doing our duty, and by so doing inspire our fellow-men. There is no better type of American citizen than Abraham Davenport. Simple man though he was, he had learned the one great lesson in life, of doing his duty in all things. At a time when the end of all things seemed at hand, he stood at his post of duty and ordered that candles be brought in, that they might see in what way the laws of the state could be benefited.

E. L. S. '98.

BAMBOO.

When A. R. Wallace said about bamboo, "It is one of the most wonderful and most beautiful productions of the tropics, and one of Nature's most valuable gifts to uncivilized man," he spoke truth. Perhaps he did not think then, however, that not only for the uncivilized, but for the civilized, it was to play a very important part. It was no other man than Edison who introduced and applied it to the foremost of modern sciences, when he sent out expeditions to different parts of the world to find some material fitted for the filament of his incandescent lamp, and succeeded finally in finding in India a most satisfactory one in the bamboo.

As I think further applications of this wonderful plant to many purposes will be very numerous in future, let me write a little about it and how useful it has been in the far East. It is a

tree-like plant and belongs to Arborescent grasses. In India and China it grows as high as eighty feet, with fifteen or eighteen inches diameter, while in Japan, although there are many different kinds, their diameters are comparatively small, from the size of a pencil up to ten or twelve inches; the stem is quite strong and shiny as if varnished, and the inside is hollow and divided into partitions by the joints or "knots" as they are called; the leaves are narrow and pointed; its growth is so rapid that one can notice it from day to day, and in a few months it reaches to its full height. The popular expression, "he grows like a bamboo," is well used for a fast-growing boy.

The uses to which all the parts and the products of bamboo are applied are endless. When it is quite young, just beginning to appear above the ground, it is very soft and makes very palatable food, served often at the table as asparagus. The young plant is enveloped with thin and strong bark which can very easily be peeled off and used for wrapping soft substances as meat, and also for rope, matting, and paper-making; the farmers get large sums of money every year from these, and we often see large bamboo-bushes extending for many miles.

As it grows so rapidly, and multiplies so fast, it is used, at some localities, for fuel in place of wood; it is light and strong, so used for flag-poles and many other architectural purposes,—the roof, wall, even all of a house may be built of it. As it is extremely elastic, it provides boys with the best material for making their kites with; the fisherman gets his rod from it, and the farmer also his many agricultural implements. When inner partitions are taken off, which can be done very easily with an iron-rod, it gives an excellent water-pipe. The basket-maker, whose skill is everywhere known, splits the bamboo into thin strips, out of which he makes most durable baskets, cages, chairs, beds, and so on. In domestic utensils and ornaments, its uses are so wide that it is in fact beyond the imagination of those who do not know it, and even those who are familiar with it can not realize all.

Professor Hearn, in his newest book, "Gleanings of Buddha-Fields," said of the Japanese people: "They excel all nations in obtaining the maximum of beauty with the minimum of cost, while the most industrially advanced of Western peo-

ple—the practical American—have yet only succeeded in obtaining the minimum beauty with the maximum of cost.” I do not know whether he was right or not in saying what is mentioned above, but if the word “beauty” may be replaced by “comfort,” it seems to me very probable. To attain comfort with large expense is not a difficult task, but such is not within the reach of all people, poor as well as rich. It is a fact that the people there in the far East have enjoyed comfortable living with the minimum of cost, and I cannot doubt that this is owing largely to the gift of this wonderful plant.

If I may make comparison, bamboo has the lightness and strength of aluminum, and the elasticity of steel. Furthermore, its rapid growth, consequently its cheapness, together with many other useful properties, renders its further applications quite certain. The last year’s export of this plant and its products from Japan only amounted to nearly half a million dollars, which is quite a large sum for such a cheap product. This shows how the demand for it in the Western countries is increasing, and I shall not be surprised if the “age of bamboo” should come. T. H. ’98.

THE COSMOPOLITAN UNIVERSITY.

For the last two or three months we have heard quite a little regarding the new university which has been recently established in connection with the *Cosmopolitan*. Such a unique scheme for the attainment of knowledge cannot fail to arouse some interest and lead us to investigate the question of how a plan upon such a broad basis can succeed, and also to see of what benefit it may be to the great mass of people who are to be enrolled among its members.

Of late, the question of modern education has been much discussed, and thorough investigations by Mr. Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan*, together with other able men, have been made, from which investigations the scheme of a liberal education was evolved, by which a general knowledge might be attained, by the many who wish to extend their knowledge beyond that of a high, or grammar school, but have not the means of attending the college or university.

Recognizing the needs of this class of people, in view of their demand for more extended knowledge, as well as in answer to the question in Mr. Walker's own mind "whether the college education of the present day does all that it might to fit men and women for every-day life, and the achievement of the greatest good," he undertook to fill this gap by starting the *Cosmopolitan University*—a university in the true sense of the word; one that will meet the demands of every class of people, and at the same time be within the grasp of anyone, by a little effort. Such an undertaking has a noble purpose, and it is of the highest importance to the general welfare; for in the intelligence of a people lies good government, to say nothing of prosperity and happiness.

And with this thought comes the subject of specialization—the fitting of one's self almost wholly along one line of work; basing one's knowledge upon his chosen trade or profession, when in the vast number of cases the truly educated man is the one, who by his keen observation and study of the subjects at hand, has broadened his mind and character so that his influence is felt by all with whom he comes in contact.

This is one of the ideas that the *Cosmopolitan* has undertaken in the great task, but it seems sure of its standing from the fact that it has agreed to provide all necessary funds until the time shall come when men of means shall voluntarily make endowments to spread the fields of usefulness.

However, in order to be a success, it is of the utmost importance that a man of the rarest ability be at the head of such an institution—one who is himself liberally educated; so it did not create great surprise when this presidency was offered to E. B. Andrews, president of Brown University, who, unfortunately, could not leave his duties at that place. Although it was a severe blow when it was found that President Andrews could not accept the administration of the new university, yet it is felt that in Dr. E. N. Potter, a man of rare ability and thorough education has been obtained.

Among the great advantages of the scheme is that the work may be carried on at home, and its appreciation is shown by the rapidly increasing number of applicants for admission.

In short, no better description of the work can be given than

that of Mr. Walker, himself, when he says that "the course of studies will be designed to meet the demands of men and women in all the various walks of life, not only to produce broader minds, more cultivated intellects, and give greater fitness for special lines of work, but to make better citizens, and give a happier, higher type of man and womanhood."

J. W. F., '98.

AD ALUMNUM.

O alumnus, tell me true,
Do you ever think
Of the white and blue
Of the N. H. C.?

Do you think of those
Who went with you
Away from the old, and towards the new
That was to be?

Tell me, alumnus,
If you will,
Can you remember one throb, one thrill,
You used to feel?

And would you wish
That old-time joys,
The madness of youth which time destroys,
Were yours to steal?

No! old friend, then you would sense
The rush of hot blood in your veins,
And you would let a life intense
Your present calm replace?

Ah! alumnus, wise are you,
To say that life is wholly good,
That youth is rare, but old age, too,
Must share in grace.

B. M. F. '00.

THE NOBILITY OF LABOR.

This world has been so constructed that it is necessary for the beings which live upon it to labor. At all times during the history of the world a certain per cent. of the inhabitants has been compelled to work, although during some periods and in different countries this has been greater than in others. Without doubt, this necessity imposed on man is a great blessing.

We find that in those countries where the greatest amount of labor is needed to supply the various necessities of life, the inhabitants are most healthy and intelligent. While, on the other hand, where Nature has done most for man in providing for his wants, we find him less prosperous and enlightened.

It has been said by Gibbon, that but one twentieth of the male population of any state can be supported in idleness; and we can see where this has been proved in certain countries of the past which have been overthrown and their power lost simply because the people were not sufficiently industrious.

Labor leads men to become better citizens; it is simply idleness that causes much of the crime and vice of this world. We thus see the necessity of labor in order to promote peace and prosperity.

It was by the never-ceasing labors of that truly wise man, Columbus, that, while proving the fact that the world was round, this continent was discovered. And it was only the continuation of this same element by the Pilgrims and other early settlers that converted this once dark wilderness, inhabited only by the savage, into territory fit for cultivation, and peopled by the enlightened and energetic white man. It was only by the continued labor and influence of our great rulers and statesmen that our form of government was established.

It was the labor both mental and physical of Stephenson and others that made the beginning of what has since grown into our extensive railway systems, so important in transportation and travel.

It was through the labor and thought of S. F. B. Morse that this globe has been encircled by that mysterious band of wire, by

which news and communication can be so easily sent with lightning-like rapidity from one country to another.

It was through the combined labors of hundreds upon hundreds of brave hearts that the heavy yoke of our mother country was shaken off; and later, that liberty was granted four millions of slaves, placing them upon equal grounds with their former masters. In fact it has been naught but the labor of a few years that has made our country the prosperous and glorious Union that it is to-day.

Intelligent labor is a benefit not only to a country in general, but to every individual as well. No one is expected to gain success unless he is willing to work for it. There is no such factor as luck connected with success. It is only the individual efforts of a person that wins true greatness.

Rufus Choate once said, "There is little in the theory of luck; but work guided by thought will remove mountains or tunnel them."

It was only by earnest work that Daniel Webster, the greatest statesman of his age, obtained his success. So it could be said of Franklin, of Clay, and many other noble men who have risen to great honor only by an irresistible determination, back of which was a willingness and desire for work.

And thus it is,—labor in everything. All the great results of history have been achieved through this; and it is only through this that anything ever has been or ever will be accomplished.

There certainly can be found no man or woman so destitute of common sense as to call that all-important necessity to the welfare of every individual, of every nation, of the whole wide world anything but noble.

J. L. T. S.

THE FOOT-BALL SEASON AT THE N. H. C.

We close the foot-ball season with a team full of enthusiasm; a well coached team; a team that plays together; the team we should have had at the beginning or near the beginning. We are too slow in getting into form. Lack of candidates unfortunately

handicaps us, and discipline, which is so necessary on the foot-ball field, fails. We are too prone to keep men on the team who do not practice regularly or who fail us at the critical moment. Experience should have taught us this term that our best plays are not simply born but developed. We close the season with some most promising material, which we scarcely suspected at first. These men have in each instance been among those who practiced regularly upon the second eleven.

And speaking of the second eleven our chief difficulty comes to mind. Until near the end of the season our team had to practice nearly alone. Fortunately Mr. Folsom's coaching brought both discipline and enthusiasm. A second eleven, without organization, it is true, but still something to practice against, appeared, and the improvement of the team was immediate and marked. Our crushing defeat by Bowdoin was changed into that which was almost a victory against Tufts. To sum up the whole matter with the phrase so aptly used by President Murkland, we have seen another instance of "post-mortem athletics." Perhaps in the present instance "post-mortem college spirit" would illustrate it as well.

But I trust that many things have been learned by our experiences of this past term. Fortunately each student is realizing more fully the duty which he, as an individual, owes to the community, the community of his fellow students, in subscribing to the support of athletics. Many also have shown a most laudable desire to do their part regularly upon the field, even after all hope of obtaining a place upon the team had passed. It is a spirit which I believe will increase, and to which we must look for success. We have learned also the importance of good coaching, and with increased funds it is hoped that we can have a coach throughout the season. Let us be especially proud of the fact that our men have regularly played clean foot-ball and are without a suspicion of professionalism.

Athletics should always be for us a means and not an end. It is doubtful if we shall ever become able to compete successfully with many of the colleges that surround us. It is a fact that colleges whose chief time is given to the study of the sciences seldom are able to compete in athletics with those of a literary or classical nature. The reason is not hard to find, for even with equal re-

sources the scientific college is greatly handicapped for time. Laboratories, machine shops, and field work occupy the afternoons which elsewhere are given to practice, and continued practice is essential to perfect success.

But although athletics must be subordinate to college work, all the more reason exists for good sharp practice in the interval from four to six o'clock. Every man in college should be on the field. You may not be able to play foot-ball, but you can encourage the team and there are also other phases to athletics. The college, the athletic association, and the executive committee are anxious to establish regular work in general athletics. It will be accomplished when the opportune moment arrives. Healthy home competition is fully as desirable—yes! more so in my opinion—than intercollegiate contests. But the date for our first field-day will arrive only when the demand for it comes from the student body

CHARLES L. PARSONS.

In forming an opinion as to the efficiency of the work of our foot-ball team this season, it is necessary that we take into consideration the absence of many conditions that are essential for the selection and development of a strong foot-ball team. This, it seems to me, is a fact that is often lost sight of in the "sizing up" of athletic teams. We have but a comparatively small number of students from which to select men for the 'Varsity. This has often been shown by the absence of a second eleven during practice hours. Again, the teams with which we have had dates have in many cases been unusually strong this season. With these facts in mind, it seems to me that our team has done excellent work, especially during the latter part of the season.

B. A. C.

Owing to a mistake in assigning work this month, the article of Captain Hayes was neglected till too late; but in an interview he expressed his views on the past foot-ball season. He stated that we had, in his judgment, the best team that we have had during his course in college. We have had better support from the student body. This is shown by the fact that we have had a scrub eleven out nearly every night to practice the first, and also by the

fact that in the home and Dover games our boys have done good hearty cheering from the side lines, even when things seemed against us.

We have played stronger teams than ever before and, with the exception of the Bowdoin game, have made good showings against them. The overwhelming defeat by Bowdoin is largely due to the fact that Bowdoin had worked up to a condition to play Dartmouth, while our men were tired with a long journey. We met them at their very strongest. Our men redeemed themselves against Tufts, holding the Medford boys down to a smaller score than they made against Bowdoin. The defeat at Amherst was due to green men behind the lines.

The credit of the season's work is largely due to the excellent coaching and the willingness of the men to obey the coach and to train.

We should be still stronger next year. Many of this year's best men will be here, and the Freshman class has never failed yet to furnish good material. We should "draw the line" at town teams next year. There is no credit in winning from them, and much discredit in losing.



EDITORIAL

Did it ever occur to you that most of the work done in any department of college life is done by a small minority of the students? We have not a working majority of the college, but a working minority. In all departments this is true. In athletics the executive committee has made a most praiseworthy attempt to distribute the financial burdens more evenly, with some fair degree of success. But still for actual work on the field, and for sympathetic and hearty support from the side lines we have to look to a "faithful few."

In literary and oratorical work it is the same. How few there are on whom the MONTHLY can depend for support and on whom the Faculty can depend for any effort in rhetoricals!

In the work of the Glee Club and the Banjo Club the same is true. It is only the few who will ever try for places in these organizations.

Verily, brethren (and sisters) these things ought not so to be. We ought every one of us to have a college vocation and an avocation; to work hard and honestly on our lessons, and to push along some one of the other branches of college work to the very best of our ability.

* * *

THE SENIOR PETITION. The petition presented by the students to the effect that the week before Commencement be granted to the members of the Senior class in which to make up any deficiency, and to prepare for the Commencement exercises, is one which meets with the favor of the student body because of its importance. With the former arrangement one was left in uncertainty up to the day, or even to the hour of graduation, and it is humiliating, to say the least, after one's extensive preparations, to be debarred at the last moment. Nor does it seem that this change should need any very noticeable revision of the schedule, while it would mean a vast difference to the student, who, as he draws near the end of his college days, finds so much to command his attention. The prompt granting of the petition by the faculty has produced a widespread feeling of satisfaction, especially in the Senior class.

* * *

A COLLEGE DEBATE. Among other things so far lacking in New Hampshire college is the active interest to cultivate the art of public speaking that should manifest itself in every class and organization in this institution. What is being done along this line? What are *you* doing in regard to this matter? The answer is too apparent. We must not let things continue in this manner.

Would that some member or members of the student body (Freshmen, if no upper classmen are willing,) had the courage

and enthusiasm to go ahead with some scheme of training for debate. In a college of this size we should have a series of debates with other colleges in New England, yet how are we to get the preparation for such contests, to say nothing of making arrangements for the same, unless the initiative is taken at once?

The winter or early spring is the time for debates, and if you, as students, do not take hold of the matter at once, another college year will pass by with no exhibition of the oratorical ability of our fellows. Do not let the opportunity pass by and be lost. For some of us it is the last time that we will be in a position to get such training, and for others it will be the first impulse towards developing that phase of our education. Let the student body take hold of the matter and push it through.

* * *

We are glad to announce that the Athletic association N. H. intends to introduce the custom here of allowing only the members of 'Varsity teams to wear the college letters on the sweater. This plan has worked very well in other colleges, and has served as a powerful stimulus to athletics. A man feels it worth his while to try for a team when the reward of success is the conferring of some signal distinction. We understand the 'Varsity sweaters are to be blue, with broad white band on collar and cuffs, and the large letters "N. H." in white. We hope next year to see a great many men, both in foot-ball and base-ball, trying for the college letters.

* * *

We wish to ask once more for better literary HELP WANTED. support from the student body. We need your help very much indeed; in fact, without it we cannot produce a paper creditable to our college. Please do not be at all bashful about handing in articles unsolicited. If you have any ideas that you think will help or interest your college mates, let the MONTHLY be your medium of expression, and when solicited for an article, don't say you have n't time. Nearly every student finds time for the things he wants to do; can't you find some spare time in which to help us? Again, if you wish any item of college news put in the paper or you have a good "grind" on any one, just hand the item or "grind" to one of the editors, or if you wish

your connection with the matter to be unknown, shove the item under the door of the editorial room. We do not intend to publish any items or "gags" that will hurt any one's feelings, and if we have done so we beg forgiveness; but we would like a little more help along the line of articles and news items.

* * *

We are glad to see the Glee Club getting down to THE GLEE work in good earnest. The absence of Mr. Mc- CLUB. Cready, the musical director, hindered progress, but now that he is back again, the only obstacle to success is lack of interest. This must not be allowed to hinder success. Practice must be constant and hard. The selection of music made by the leader and Mr. McCready is excellent, and every piece is worth all the time the club can put into it. The limited range of the voice in both directions renders practice all the more necessary. Keep up the work! Success or failure depends on practice.

* * *

Elsewhere in this paper are given the opinions of FOOT-BALL. those more competent to judge than we are of the merits and faults of the foot-ball team of the present season, but we cannot allow the season to close without giving praise to the captain and manager for the many obstacles they have overcome. Our team has played some poor games this season, but it has also played stronger games than ever before. We are sorry that so many men have been unable to play the season through, as it always weakens a team to have its regular line-up broken up.

While the student support has not been all that could be wished, yet we think it has been better than ever before.

One point which would, in our judgment, have been a great improvement, would have been to have the class games earlier in the season—near the beginning instead of at the close. We think some good foot-ball material might have been developed by this means. But we may well feel encouraged that our team has done as well as it has, and next year we hope to correct *some* of this year's mistakes.



Baker '99 is rooming with Mathes '98 at Demeritt Hall.

Plummer '00 received a visit from his sister on November 15.

Butterfield passed Sunday, November 7, with Plummer, at his home in Milton.

Corbett '98 was absent for several days the first of the month on a visit to his home.

It is rumored that text-books may be obtained through the college authorities next year.

Dennett '97, who has been working in Durham since last Commencement, has left town.

The proofs of the new catalogue have been received. There are several important changes.

A most successful reception and concert was given by the Class of 1900, on Friday evening, December 3.

The Faculty voted not to suspend college exercises on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving.

Wright '00 has been at home, where he remained until his knee, which he injured some time ago, was better.

Smith '98 and Caldewood '01 attended the Harvard-Yale game; while several attended the Exeter-Andover game on the previous day.

Many of the students spent the Friday and Saturday after Thanksgiving away from college. Many of those from distant parts of the state passed the holidays with their friends who were fortunate enough to live near Durham.

Several of the students attended the Old Folks' concert which was given at Lee. Some of them report an excellent time, even though it did rain.

The number of men whose pictures appear in the frontispiece is large, owing to the many who have played on the 'Varsity during some part of the season.

George Demeritt '99 has organized a dancing school at Witcher's Hall, for Friday evenings. A course of twelve lessons will be given, and it is hoped that the attendance will be large.

The fifth meeting of the Strafford County Teachers' association was held at Thompson Hall on Saturday, November 20. There was a fair attendance, and an extended programme was given.

The College Club has purchased several valuable original etchings, which will be framed, and hung in Thompson Hall. The Culver Literary society has also purchased a steel engraving of the Durham cathedral, Durham, England.

On Thursday afternoon, November 18, the Senior class in engineering, in company with Professor Kingsbury, went to Madbury. The object of the trip was to examine and measure the new railroad bridge across the Bellamy river, in order to compute the strength of the bridge.

A hop was given by the social committee of the College Club the first of the month. The reception committee were: Professor and Mrs. Pettee. Miss Helen Buzzell '98, and E. H. Hancock '98. Although the attendance was not large, dancing was enjoyed until a late hour.

At a meeting of the Athletic association on November 17, Nelson '00 was elected manager of the base-ball team for the coming season. A new college sweater was decided upon—a blue sweater with a white stripe on the collar. These may be worn by the members of the athletic association, while the letters N. H. may be worn by only members of the 'Varsity team.

The subject for discussion at the meeting of the Current Events Club on November 5, was "John Brisben Walker and the Cosmopolitan University." On November 19, "Progress in Photography," both as a science and an art, was discussed. At this meet-

ing, the following officers were elected: President, Charles Wentworth; vice-president, Miss Grace A. Mark; secretary, Miss Helen Buzzell; directors, W. E. Hunt, Mr. Hawes. and Miss E. L. Simpson.

Several promotions have been made in the military department this month: First Sergeant Foord to be additional second lieutenant; Second Sergeant Butterfield to be first sergeant; Corporal Kenney to be sergeant; Private Tolles to be corporal, and Fullerton, Nelson, Shipley, and Colby to be lance-corporals.

The C. E. society gave a Klondike sociable at Grange hall on Thursday evening, November 18. The hall was very tastily decorated with green and gold. For five cents, one had the privilege of buying a claim, together with a shovel or pick, by means of which to dig for treasure in the tubs filled with sands. The booths where ice-cream and sherbet were sold were a centre of attraction.

The challenge of the Sophomores to a game of foot-ball, by the Freshmen, was at first accepted, but owing to the great odds against which the Sophomores were contending, the game was canceled. The challenge by the Seniors to "any other class" was accepted by the Juniors, and the game took place upon the campus, November 23, at 2 o'clock, as recorded elsewhere.

FOOT-BALL.

BOWDOIN, 64; N. H. C., 0.

The first game ever played by our team against Bowdoin took place October 28, and resulted in a crushing defeat for the white and blue. Our men did their best, but Bowdoin was too heavy and too quick for them. Bowdoin is credited with playing the strongest game against us that they did against any team this season.

For N. H. C., Calderwood did magnificent work, breaking up Bowdoin's strong interference and downing the runner again and again. An interesting cycle of foot-ball scores in connection with this game is as follows:

Bowdoin.....	64;	N. H. C.....	0
Tufts	12;	N. H. C.....	4
Tufts	20;	Bowdoin.....	4

which would seem to indicate that we gained and Bowdoin lost between the first and last games.

BOWDOIN.

N. H. C.

Gregson, l. e.....	l. e., Hancock
Albee, l. t.....	l. t., Barnard
Cloudman, l. g.....	l. g., Dimick
Jennings, c.....	c., Given
Spear, r. g.....	r. g., Butterfield
W. Merrill, r. t.....	r. t., Mathes
Veazie (Wilson) r. e.....	r. e., Hunt
Moulton (Haddock) q. b.....	q. b., Lewis
McMillan (Kendall), Minard, Clark, l. h. b.....	l. h. b., Wilson
F. Merrill (Cleaves) r. h. b.....	r. h. b., Cleaveland
Ives, f. b.....	f. b. Calderwood

Umpire—Pierce, Bowdoin. Referee—DeMerritt, N. H. C., alternating. Linesmen—Clark, Bowdoin; Folsom, N. H. C. Touch-downs—Ives (6), McMillan, Kendall (2), Veazie, Clark. Goals—Ives, (7), Clark. Score—Bowdoin, 64; N. H. C., 0. Time—20-minute halves.

TUFTS, 12; N. H. C., 4.

The foot-ball game between N. H. C. and Tufts College eleven, played at Central park Saturday, October 30, was by far the most interesting game of the season. The game was called at 3:30 p. m. N. H. C. took the ball and Calderwood kicked off. The ball went nearly down to Tufts' goal. Rand fumbled the ball, and before he got started, was downed by Hunt, who made an excellent tackle. N. H. C. held Tufts and obtained the ball on a fumble. Cleaveland took the ball for a good gain. Calderwood then took the ball, and with the aid of Butterfield and Mathes he broke through Tufts' right tackle, making a 20-yard dash for a touch-down. At this time, the goodly number of students who accompanied the team made their enthusiasm manifest by shouting themselves nearly hoarse. Butterfield tried to kick a goal, but failed. The score then stood 4 to 0.

The ball was taken to the centre of the field and Rand kicked off. Calderwood took the ball for a good gain before being downed. Cleaveland bucked the line for a yard, and then Calderwood punted the ball into the centre. Moses took the ball, but only fell into the arms of Hunt, who made another fine tackle.

After a short gain by Moses, Carpenter took the ball across our line for a touch-down. Almeader kicked goal.

Calderwood kicked off. Wells fumbled the ball and Given got it. Wilson and Cleaveland made short gains; then the ball went to Tufts. After gains by Maddox, Carpenter, and Moses, Rand took the ball and scored a touch-down.

In the last half, neither side scored. The game was snappy and interesting throughout. Wilson, Cleaveland, and Lewis did some particularly fine playing for the N. H. C. During this half, it was thought that Wilson had become seriously injured, having been tackled hard and Erickson falling upon his head. He was, however, soon able to walk to the car. The result of the game was a happy disappointment to the N. H. C. team, as they expected to be heavily defeated from the fact that Tufts had won the game against Bowdoin.

The line-up was as follows:

N. H. C.	TUFTS.
Farwell, r. e.....	l. e., Erickson
Smith, r. t.....	l. t., Carpenter
Dimick, r. g.....	l. g., Bartlett
Given, c.....	c., Avery
Butterfield, l. g.....	r. g., Kempton
Mathes, l. t.....	r. t., Goddard
Hunt, l. e.....	r. e., Wells
Lewis, q. b.....	q. b., Almeader
Cleaveland, r. h. b.....	l. h. b., Moses
Wilson, Twombly, l. h. b.....	r. h. b., Maddox
Calderwood, f. b.....	f. b., Griswold, Rand

Score—Tufts, 12; N. H. C., 4. Touch-downs—Calderwood, Carpenter, and Rand. Goals from touch-downs—Almeader (2). Off-side play—N. H. C. Tufts (2). Referee—Sweet of Tufts. Umpire—Varney of South Berwick. Time-keeper—Griffith of Tufts. Time—15-minute halves.

N. H. C., 6; DOVER, 0.

On Wednesday, November 11, N. H. C. was scheduled to play Dover at Central park. Our boys went there on time, but no Dover team put in an appearance for three quarters of an hour. Finally, by drafting a few South Berwick and Somersworth men from the spectators, an eleven was made up and the game started. From the first, it was evident that Dover intended to lay out all of our men she could. Her umpire's vision as to Dover fists was singularly defective. Notwithstanding this, N. H. C. easily made

a touch-down. Baker kicked goal. Another touch-down was almost secured, when the ball went to Dover on a fumble. Dover made a series of two- and three-yard gains, and just as time was called had the ball on our 35-yard line. In the last down, Mathes was "put out of the game" by the united efforts of five or six Dover men, and still the Dover umpire's eyesight was defective. On this, at the advice of Coach Folsom, Captain Hayes took his men from the field.

'99, 10; '98, 0.

In accordance with a challenge, the class of '99 met the class of '98 on the campus November 23, where a very interesting game of foot-ball was played. The game was called at 2 p. m. From the beginning to the end, the playing was sharp. Ninety-nine made repeated gains around '98's ends and through '98's right guard and tackle. Ninety-eight kicked off, and then the ball changed hands several times on downs and fumbles, when '99 by a long end run and a line play finally secured a touch-down—no goal. After the next kick-off, '98 secured the ball on a fumble and were rapidly pushing it down the field, when time was called.

In the second half, '98 lost the ball on a fumble, and '99 by excellent end and line work secured a second touch-down. Baker kicked goal. Ninety-nine advanced the ball again to '98's 20-yard line, where they lost it on downs. Ninety-eight failed to gain, and Morgan punted down the wind sixty yards to '99's 20-yard line. After one more line-up, time was called.

F. F. Hayes, Wilson, Hayden, and Colby are deserving of special note for '99, and Butterfield, Sanborn, and Corbett for '98.

'99.

'98.

C. M. Hayes, l. e.	r. e., Hancock
Barnard, l. t.	r. t., Sanborn
Andrews, l. g.	r. g., Straw
W. E. Hunt, c.	c., Given
Clement, r. g.	l. g., Corbett
Baker, r. t.	l. t., Butterfield (Capt.)
Colby, r. e.	l. e., Smith
Putney, q. b.	q. b., Moore
F. F. Hayes (Capt.), r. h. b.	l. h. b., Mathes
Wilson, l. h. b.	r. h. b., Richardson
Hayden, f. b.	f. b., Morgan

Score—'99, 10; '98, 0. Touch-down—Wilson, Hayden. Goal from touch-down—Baker. Umpire and referee—Mr. Nesbit. Time-keeper—Taft. Linesmen—Muzzey and Hunt (C. L.). Time—15-minute halves.

EXCHANGES.

The *Cadet* from Kentucky is a new friend. You are welcome. Come again.

The *Student Record* has a well-written article on that portion of American history covering Maximilian's schemes in Mexico.

The *Reveille* points with just pride to its large alumni as proper examples of what N. U. has done and can do for young men.

This month we are in receipt of that excellent New Hampshire magazine, *The Granite Monthly*, replete with interesting matter.

The *Hamptonia* is about the best ever received by us from New Hampton. The many departments are full of interest and well written.

The *New Mexico Collegian* need present no apologies in editorials for "light and unsubstantial articles." You are a welcome old friend.

The *Gray Jacket* comes to us as usual with its customary frank and candid spirit permeating the whole issue. A very interesting article to us is "Memory and Imagination."

Our exchange table this month is heavily laden with the literary productions of our friends in other colleges. Among the many exchanges received, we pause to mention the following:

The *Tiltonian* comes to us again; this time in a brand-new cover. We are very much pleased with the appearance of this paper from one of New Hampshire's oldest preparatory schools. A new feature is the column of Kodak Shots. The verse is not what it should be, however.

From Massachusetts come the *Cushing Academy Breeze* and *Aggie Life*. "Life Records" in the former is very readable and the general make-up of the paper is good, although we find no exchange column in it. In the latter we notice frequent references to the "League of State Colleges"—that we can but characterize as a "good game of bluff."

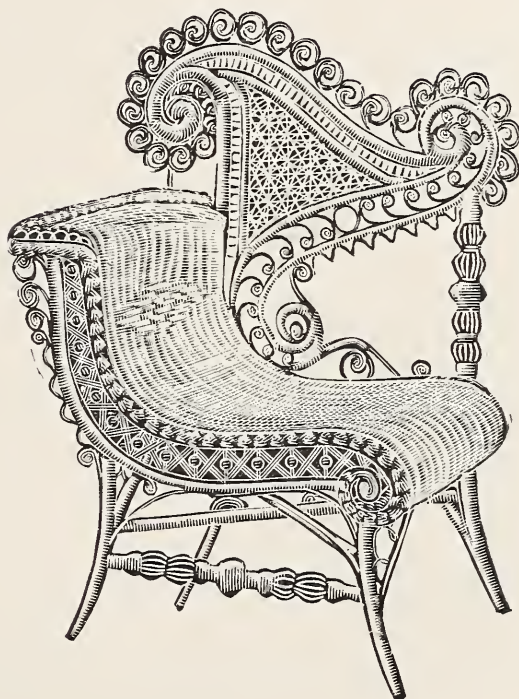
The receipt of the following weeklies and bi-weeklies is acknowledged: *Wooster Voice*, *Students' Herald*, and *M. A. C. Record*.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Byerly, W. E.	Elements of Differential Calculus,	517 B 1
"	Elements of Integral Calculus,	517 B 2
Runkle, J. D.	Elements of Plane Analytical Geometry,	516 R 1
Spencer, G. L.	Hand-book for Sugar Manufacturers,	543 S 1
Newton, A., <i>et al.</i>	Dictionary of Birds,	598.2 N 1
Eissler, M.	Hand-book of Modern Explosives,	662 E 1
Kemp, J. F.	Hand-book of Rocks,	549 K 1
Moissay, Henri.	Le Four Electrique,	542 M 1
Black, D. C.	Urine in Health and Disease,	543.9 B 1
Wakeman, H. O.	Europe, 1598-1715,	940 W 1
Johnson, A. H.	Europe in the Sixteenth Century,	940 J 2
Thorp, F. H.	Inorganic Chemical Preparations,	542 T 1
Durny, Victor.	History of Modern Times,	940 D 2
Stephens, H. M.	Revolutionary Europe (1789-1815),	940.8 S 1
	Harpers' Weekly, vols. 1-16, 39,	070 H
	North American Review, vols. 84, 158-160, 162-164,	Reference.
	American Naturalist, vols. 1 to date,	"
	Yale Review,	305 q Y
	Electrical Engineer, vols. 8 to date, except 12	537 q Ee
	American Historical Review, vols. 1 to 1895,	905 q Am
	Library Journal, vols. 19, 21,	020 q L
	Insect Life, vols. 2-5, 7,	632 Un 1
	Electrical World, vols. 25-29,	630 q En
	Life, vols. 23, 27, 29,	071 lf
	Forum, vols. 17-22, except 19,	Reference.
	Nineteenth Century, vols. 36, 38 to date,	"
Prescott, W. A.	History of the Reign of Charles V.,	920 C 38
Chapman, F. W.	Bird Life,	598.2 C 1
Lothrop, T. K.	William Henry Seward,	920 S 10
Adams, Henry.	John Randolph,	920 R 5
Gay, S. H.	James Madison,	920 M 5
Magruder, Allan B.	John Marshall,	920 M 6
Lodge, H. C.	George Washington, 2 vols.,	920 W 7
"	Daniel Webster,	920 W 6
"	Alexander Hamilton,	920 H 12
Roosevelt, T.	Thomas Hart Benton,	920 B 11
"	Gouverneur Morris,	920 M 8
Morse, J. T., Jr.	John Adams,	920 Ad 1
"	John Quincy Adams,	920 Ad 2
"	Benjamin Franklin,	920 F 11
"	Thomas Jefferson,	920 J 13
"	Abraham Lincoln, 2 vols.,	920 L 5
Shepard, E. M.	Martin Van Buren,	920 V 1
Hosmer J. K.	Samuel Adams,	920 Ad 3
Holst, H. von.	John C. Calhoun,	920 C 21
Schurz, Carl.	Life of Henry Clay, 2 vols.,	920 C 14

McLaughlin, A. C.	Lewis Cass,	920 C 31
Stevens, J. A.	Albert Gallatin,	920 G 12
Tyler, M. C.	Patrick Henry,	920 II 13
Sumner, W. G.	Andrew Jackson,	920 J 11
Pellew, George.	John Jay,	920 J 12
Gilman, D. C.	James Monroe,	920 M 7
Wright, Mabel O.	The Friendship of Nature,	814 W 2
Adams, Henry.	History of the United States, 9 vols.,	973 A 2
Benjamin, S. G. W.	Troy: Its Legend and History,	939 B 1
Capes, W. W.	Roman Empire of the Second Century,	937 C 2
Ilhne, W.	Early Rome,	937 I 1
About, Edmond.	Le Roi des Montagnes,	843 A 1
Edgeworth, Maria.	Stories of Ireland,	823.7 E 1
Merivale, Charles.	The Roman Triumvirates,	937 M 2
Beesly, A. H.	The Gracchi: Marius and Sulla,	937 B 1
Capes, W. W.	Roman History: The Early Empire,	937 C 1
Cox, G. W.	The Greeks and the Persians,	938 C 1
"	The Athenian Empire,	938 C 2
Curteis, A. M.	Rise of the Macedonian Empire,	938 C 3
Sankey, Charles.	The Spartan and Theban Supremacies,	938 S 1
Smith, R. B.	Rome and Carthage,	937 S 1
Wright, M. O., <i>et al.</i>	Citizen Bird,	598.2 W 1
Emerton, Ephraim.	Introduction to Study of Middle Ages,	940 E 1
"	Mediaeval Europe,	940 E 2
Tyler, M. C.	The Literary History of the American Revolution, 2 vols.,	810 T 2
	Natural Science, vol. 1, 4 to date,	Reference.
Lassar-Cohn, Dr.	Chemistry in Daily Life,	540 L 1
Grote, George.	A History of Greece, 12 vols.,	938 G 1
Mandel, J. A.	Hand-book for Bio-chemical Laboratory,	543 M 1
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New Hampshire College Club

President, C. L. Parsons.

Secretary, H. E. Clement.

Treasurer, W. E. Hunt.

Culver Literary Society

7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President, W. E. Hunt.

Secretary, Miss H. Buzzell.

Q. T. V.

Fraternity meetings, Tuesday evenings at Fraternity Hall.

W. G. M., R. C. Butterfield.

W. R., H. C. Mathes.

W. H. A.

Young Women's Society Meetings, every Tuesday.

President, Miss M. L. Hayes.

Secretary, Miss A. B. Pettee.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evenings.

President, Fred W. Smith.

Secretary, F. L. Horton.

Current Events Club

7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President, C. W. Wentworth.

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Chapel Exercises

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Sundays at 5:05 p. m.

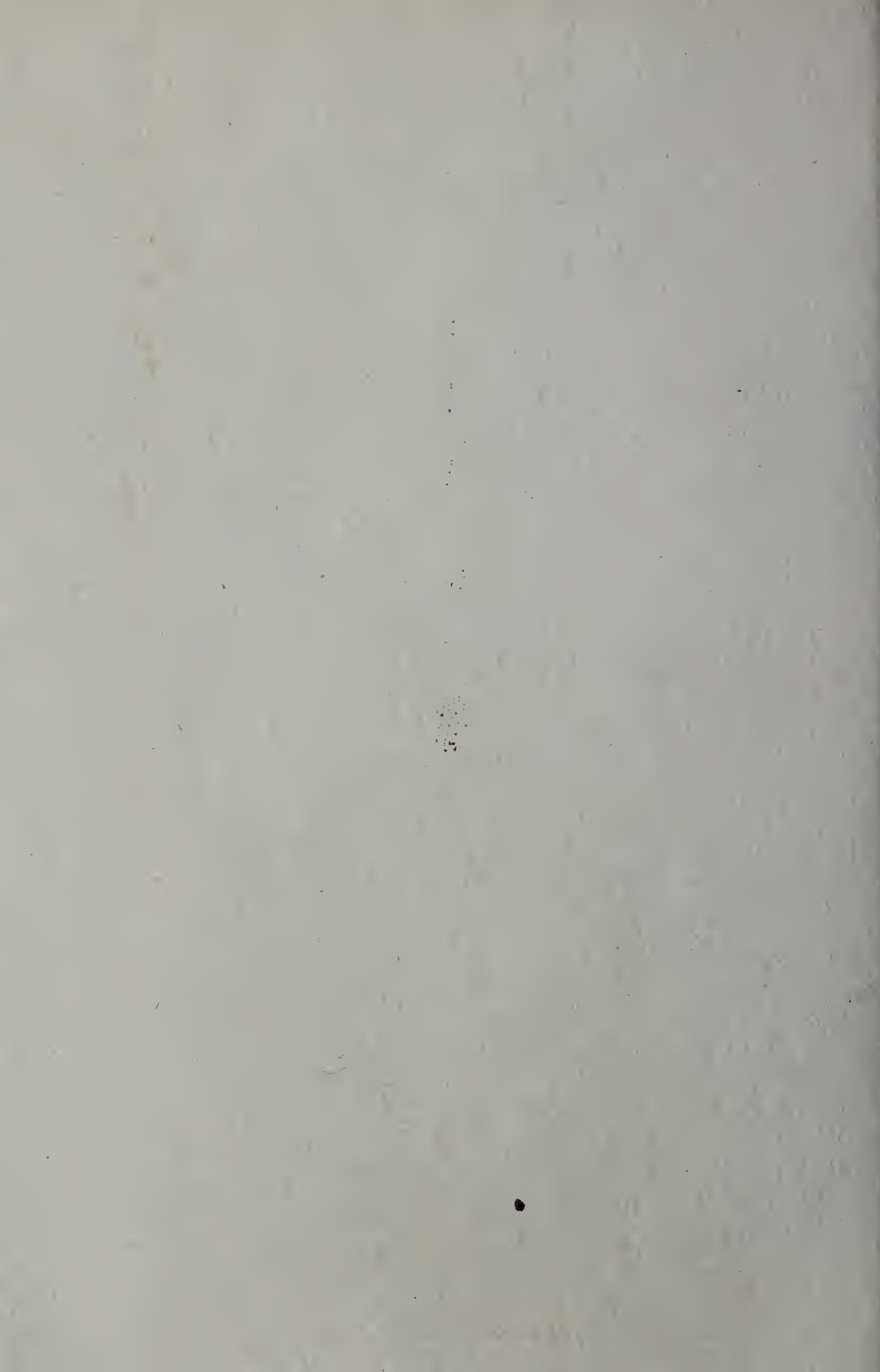
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other days, 4:00 to 5:00 p. m.
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6:44 a. m.	
2:54 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
6:14	





THE

NEW

HAMPSHIRE

COLLEGE

MONTHLY

FEBRUARY,

1898.

VOL. V.

No. 4.

Ernest B. Moorehead Jr.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

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No. IV.

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Instructor in Chemistry and Mineralogy

Ernest B. MacCready

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

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NO. 4

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

To the new student or visitor at New Hampshire College it hardly seems possible that the department of chemistry connected therewith should have become so well equipped and so thoroughly efficient in its various lines of work in the comparatively short time that has elapsed since its removal from Hanover. Five and a half years is a short time to build up or to create (for that is practically what has been done) a department in an exact science like chemistry. To be sure, there was chemical instruction given to students in Hanover, but it was very elementary and general in its scope, particularly so previous to 1889. To-day, the department of chemistry is perhaps the best equipped of any of the departments of New Hampshire College; has one third of the total number of students taking work in it; and is the superior of any similar department in the educational institutions of New Hampshire.

It may be well, before we speak in detail of the present facilities for chemical education here, to retrospect a little. As is well known, The New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was chartered by the state legislature of 1866, located in the shadow of Dartmouth College, and in connection with that institution. The beginning was very small, and the growth very, very slow. The first instructor in chemistry, in fact, the first professor of the college, was Ezekiel Webster Dimond, a graduate of Middlebury College, who was elected in 1868 to fill the chair of General and Agricultural Chemistry. He and President Smith of Dartmouth College constituted at this time the whole faculty of the new institution. Prof. Dimond was a man of great

energy and persistence, and although physically a weak man, his efforts were those of a man of strong, robust constitution. Professor Dimond was also permitted to give the required instruction in chemistry to students in Dartmouth College.

Prof. Benjamin T. Blanpied was the second instructor in chemistry, having been appointed as assistant to Prof. Dimond in 1871, and upon the death of Prof. Dimond, in 1877, he was appointed professor. He was a graduate of Bethany College, West Virginia, where he is now professor of chemistry. His work was hampered by lack of funds, so that perhaps full credit is not given him for his efforts, but he was a good instructor and very popular with the students.

Up to the time of Prof. Blanpied's resignation, in 1889, the chemical facilities were practically the same in both Dartmouth and New Hampshire College, students from both institutions using a small, inadequately equipped laboratory in Culver Hall, and a lecture-room in the same building. By special arrangement, chemical instruction was given to all students in chemistry by the same professors. After the funds of the Hatch Act of 1887 became available, the laboratory in Culver Hall was divided, and the portion used by students of this college was somewhat better equipped. The lecture-room was still used in common by students of both colleges. Thus the facilities at Hanover were such that it was impossible to have anything that might with propriety be called a chemical department. Improvements were about to be made just as the connection with Dartmouth College was severed, but the department of chemistry, properly speaking, covers only the period since the removal to Durham.

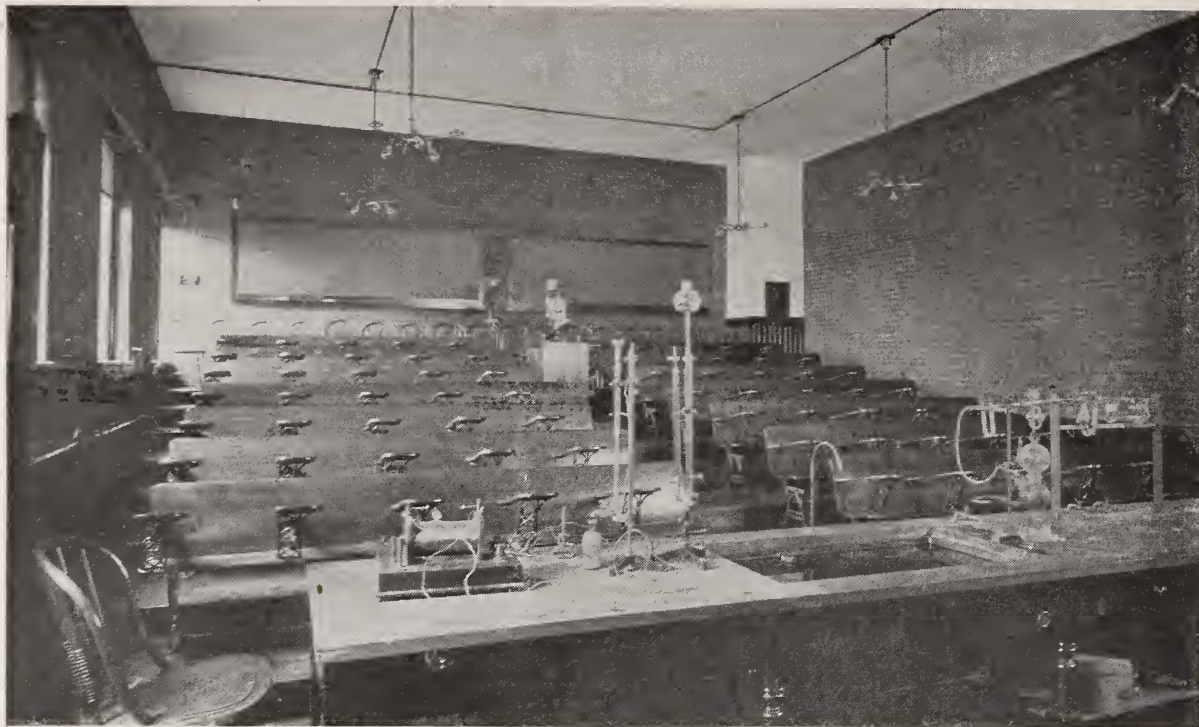
The men to whom the credit is due for developing this department, became connected with the college a few years previous to 1892. In May, 1888, Fred W. Morse came to Hanover from Massachusetts Agricultural College, to work as assistant chemist in the then newly-erected experiment station. Upon the resignation of Professor Blanpied, in 1889, Professor Morse succeeded him as Professor of General and Agricultural Chemistry. In April, 1890, Charles L. Parsons, who was then the assistant chemist at the station, was elected instructor of chemistry, and on October 5th of the same year was made associate professor.

In June, 1891, the trustees voted to divide the work of chem-

istry, and made Professor Morse, Professor of Organic Chemistry. The chair of General and Analytical Chemistry was established, and Mr. Parsons was elected to that position. The instruction in chemistry was divided according to the names of the chairs, and both professorships were placed on an equal footing. Thereafter, Professor Morse confined his teaching to that of organic chemistry, and retained his position as chemist of the experiment station. Professor Parsons has since devoted his whole time to instruction in all branches of chemistry except organic, and has had no work in the station. The only change made since that time is the action of the trustees in June, 1897, when Professor Parsons was also made Professor of Mineralogy, and Mr. Ernest B. MacCready was appointed assistant in chemistry and mineralogy.

After the state had accepted the Benjamin Thompson bequest, and had appropriated money for our present college buildings, the supervision of the designing and erection of the Science building, or Conant Hall, was given to Professor Parsons. The result is that we have now one of the most complete and commodious quarters that can be found. The laboratories are the largest and best equipped in the state, and everything is handy and convenient for the carrying on of chemical work.

The second floor of Conant Hall is wholly devoted to chemistry. The rooms used by this department include the chemical lecture-room, 27x37; the organic laboratory, 27x15; the professor's private laboratory, which is located in the southwest corner of the building, and which opens directly upon the quantitative laboratory, 26x48, on the east, and the qualitative laboratory, 26x43, on the north. There are also a balance room, where the delicate chemical balances are kept, a dark room for polariscopic and spectroscopic work, and three store-rooms. The laboratories are fitted with a complete equipment of apparatus and utensils, and each is supplied with water, gas, electricity, high-pressure steam, hydrogen, oxygen, and blast. An excellent system of ventilation is provided for the removal of noxious vapors and gases. Each student in the qualitative laboratory has a single locker for his utensils, etc., and a double locker is provided for each student in the quantitative laboratory. Provision is made for sixty students in the laboratories. The lecture-room is provided with shutters and a lantern, so that the lectures are illustrated by views of



THE CHEMICAL LECTURE ROOM.

chemical industries. The dark-room is particularly designed and fitted up for photographic work. Besides all these rooms mentioned, there is the mineralogical laboratory, 21x26, on the first floor of the building. All the facilities for blow-pipe analysis, such as tile-covered desks, gas, hydrogen, oxygen and gas, are provided. The cases of specimens contain an abundance of all the more common minerals, and many rare ones.

The leading courses in chemistry are, the technical chemistry course, and the chemical division of the agricultural course. The first named is a chemical engineering course, in which the work taken is in metallurgical, medical, sanitary, and industrial chemistry as a foundation for the future work of a chemist. The design of the chemical division of the agricultural course is to especially fit the student to become a chemist in agricultural experiment stations, and therefore the work done in this course in the senior year is largely analyses of agricultural products, such as fertilizers, food-stuffs, etc. Students in all courses are required to take the lectures in inorganic chemistry and the work in qualitative analysis. More chemistry, in other than the chemical courses of study, is elective.

The student who sets about to be a chemist pursues studies in chemistry for three full years: Inorganic and organic (lectures), and mineralogy the Sophomore year; qualitative and quantitative analyses the Junior year, and advanced quantitative the Senior year. Theoretical and applied chemistry come in alternate years after qualitative analysis is completed. The work in organic chemistry covers lectures one year, and laboratory work in the separation and purification of products in their respective lines of work is taken in the Senior year. The work of the Senior year is designed to fit the end which the individual has in view. There is no fixed sum charged students as a laboratory tax, but the expense is small, barely covering breakage and the cost of gas used.

Perhaps the Experiment Station does not properly come under the head of the chemical department of this college, but certain it is that a very large amount of chemical work and investigation is carried on in Nesmith Hall, as the station building is called. This station is similar to those of other states, all having been created by the Hatch act (so called) of congress. The work of the experiment station is defined by this act, and what it is doing and has done is of great value to the agriculturists of the state. Experiments are conducted to determine the values of fertilizers, and the analysis of soils is a prominent part of the work. It is required by law that samples shall be taken from fertilizers exposed for sale in this state, and the analysis of these samples falls upon the chemist of the station and his assistants. Professor Morse is vice-director of the station, and has charge of the chemical work done there. He is an excellent chemist, and has for use a very large and well-equipped laboratory, occupying about one half of the ground floor of Nesmith Hall. As assistants he has now Charles D. Howard and Charles W. Vickery, N. H. C. '97.

Both Professor Morse and Professor Parsons are thorough, painstaking instructors, whom the students enjoy having over them. Each is enthusiastic along his lines of work, and each requires individual work of every student, although each is quite willing to assist a student if necessary. Professor Morse is a graduate of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, class of 1887. His instruction in the chemical department is confined to that given in organic chemistry, but this and his work at the station occupy all of his time. Professor Parsons is a graduate of Cornell Univer-

sity, 1888. He is interested in chemical industries outside the state, and thoroughly informed upon the latest metallurgical processes. He has visited the German universities and the laboratories of the noted German chemists, having been abroad for that purpose in 1895. In the work of analytical chemistry and mineralogy he is ably assisted by Mr. Ernest B. MacCready, Lafayette '95.

AN EVENING REVERIE.

Almost perfect stillness pervaded the room. I lay upon the couch, curled up in my favorite position. My open "Deschanel" lay uselessly across my breast; visions of all sorts of physical laws and formulas flitted before my tired eyes; study I could not, so finally I closed my eyes and gave up in sheer abandonment.

Gradually the quiet calm of the room shed its benign influence upon my weary body, my muddled brain commenced to clear, and I soon felt somewhat refreshed; but, remarkable as it may seem to the uninitiated, I had not the slightest desire to return to the expatriated "Deschanel."

I chose, rather, to lie in pure idleness, and let my thoughts wander whither they would. I could hear the sound of scuffling feet, the well-known cackle of the Coös lieutenant, and the smothered cries of "Scrap, scrap!" in the room below.

Out in the hall, the minister's son from Hill was having a *quiet* sing all to himself. I could hear the melodious strains of

"Oh, my, oh, my, dis coon blood am boiling, boiling ;
I'll make dat coon gal mine,"

as they echoed and reëchoed through the hallway. I thought how fortunate it was that the panels of all the doors in the building were already cracked, otherwise, ——. Now and then a dull roar would ascend from the Plutonic regions below, followed by a vigorous bumping and a well-marked, vibratory motion of the front wall of the room.

But none of these sounds aroused me; even when the sound of hand-clapping and flute reached my ears, I was unmoved; I was decidedly lazy. Only once did I open my eyes; that time was when a vibration of unusual magnitude rattled the pictures on the

wall. I noted then that the oil in my lamp was getting dangerously near the low-tide mark.

At last the various sounds died away, and absolute quiet reigned throughout the building. The flute and hand-clapping ceased; the melodious strains before mentioned died away; all was "still as the breast when the spirit has departed."

My thoughts then commenced to drift in a somewhat unusual channel. I became solemnly pensive. A retrospect of the past seemed almost as visible as if painted on canvas. I thought over my college life thus far, short as it had been, and wondered if I had grasped each opportunity and made it what it should have been. No, I thought, I had not. I could well see my mistakes now; where, in the past, I had staggered on in blind folly, believing I was right. I thought of the changes I would make if I were to live those days over again.

I thought, too, of the happy, joyous days I had passed at N. H. C.: of the pleasures that filled and thrilled my being; of the many laughable scenes that had occurred, and of the lessons I had learned.

Thus my thoughts flowed on,—not as the deep, seaward-flowing river, with its steady, underlying current, ever seeking its haven, the ocean; but, rather, as the shallow brook, everywhere covered with rippling eddies and filled with small whirlpools; now rushing madly downward; now lying almost motionless beneath the deep, dark shade of the willow tree; now moving lazily along divided into a half dozen different streams by the large, obstructing rocks.

But the small, shallow brook gradually enlarges and deepens, and seeks with more constancy its destiny, the deep flowing river. And so my thoughts, unconsciously, seemed gradually to pursue a definite course. I commenced to think of my future; the river became deeper; low-lying mists seemed to form an impenetrable veil above its waters. I sought to penetrate the waters of the river and behold the current; to pierce the mystic veil and behold what lay beyond. But all in vain, but all in vain. I could only imagine what was there; the truth must yet remain hidden. But, the thought came to me, in how great a measure the success or failure of our lives depends upon ourselves; how true, that while our lives are not our own, still we are all "architects of fate;" how true, also, that—— but here my revery was rudely broken.

The irrepressible major, having withstood the quietness of the house as long as he was able, recommenced his favorite pastime—exemplifying that law of physics which states that sound is the result of vibratory movement. I opened my eyes; the room was dark: my light had burned out. But through the window shone the pure light of the evening moon, reminding me, with hitherto unknown force, that our lives are not wholly our own; that in and through all earthly things permeate the presence and power of the divine.

As the noise below again ceased, I tried to again resume my reverie, but the charm was broken. Thoughts of the morrow's lessons crowded in upon my brain. But my reverie was not in vain; I resolved to renew the fight with renewed energy, for truly, as is written in those beautifully expressive lines of the poet,—

“The battle of life is brief;
The alarm, the struggle, the relief,
Then sleep we side by side.”

E. S. HUSE.

READING.

Books have been associated with man for centuries, and it is difficult to imagine him without them. “Of the making of many books there is no end, and much study is a weariness of the flesh,” said Solomon, and time but verifies his statement.

Notwithstanding this rather forbidding statement, it is an established fact that judicious reading is in many ways beneficial. It increases our store of knowledge, and, if the style is good, it purifies our own manner of expression; it also furnishes an excellent topic for conversation. Amidst the numberless books which are within our reach, it is perplexing to select those most adapted to our own needs. Some are influenced in their choice, but the majority select their books each after his own peculiar fashion. A public library is an excellent place in which to observe this. Some make their choice by the type, a suggestive title, or an agreeable binding; others, opening a book, judge it, after glancing through it, by the amount of solid paragraphs and conversation. Most of these people read but for amusement. They read for the excitement of a

story, and it is doubtful if their reading does them any good. It is those who read books which, through the reputation of the author, they know will give them some new thought or sentiment, who really gain. But reading is not all gain. It weakens the eyesight and memory; especially does this apply to fiction, which is read more than any other class of books.

Careful reading is necessary for a clear understanding of a subject. People who read much are likely to fall into the habit of skimming. Although a swift reader has many advantages, a slower and more thoughtful one will in the end accomplish more. This is the general case. Macaulay could read faster than others would skim, and skim faster than others could turn the pages; but he was an exception.

We cannot expect to remember all we read. If we did, we would know but little else, and our common sense would probably become obliterated. Lowell says,—“I have forgotten the books I have read and the men I have met, but each has left its impression.”

BLANCHE FOYE '00.

THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF OUR COLLEGE LIFE.

It seems to me that college life has changed in its religious aspect more than in any other during the last quarter of a century. And the change is decidedly for the better. Extremes are less common. There is less, far less, open and boastful irreligion; also less emotional and garrulous piety. I suppose it is partly a result of the tendency to regard the student more as a member of the community, less as a separate and irresponsible being. No intelligent fellow to-day thinks that his standing in the college will be elevated by an easy profession of irreligion in any form, or that he will be very differently looked upon because of any conventional manner or phraseology. If, on the one side, there may appear to be a loss, the gain upon the other side is perhaps more than equivalent.

I am sure that the movement is in the right direction. There can never be any satisfactory solution of the religious problem of student life, until it is seen that the realities involved in the word “religion” are too large to tolerate any distinction of situation or

circumstance. In other words, until the student becomes, to himself and to others, simply a man, or a woman, not different from others, although devoting certain years to a special preliminary development of himself. He is entitled to the consideration which a man may claim; he is also subject to the demands which may be made upon other men. This does not mean the loss of the peculiar consciousness of the student, which makes up so much of the best part of college life. It does mean the recognition of the common human consciousness in its true supremacy.

The special conditions remain, of course. There is the almost absolute freedom from responsibility; the sudden removal of the domestic restraint and help; the dependence upon one's individual resources; the new "company spirit"; and all coming at the formative time, during which the character is so largely determined, *fixed*. Inevitably the process of selection must go on, under the circumstances, and no combination of influences can altogether defeat the tendency to simply bring out the quality of the stuff that is in one. Something may be done, though, to make it less hard for one whose aspiration is genuine, if not strong, and to establish that sound, common-sense, unaffected religious sentiment which will hinder the development of the worst stuff that is in one.

In its negative aspect, the religious requirement especially imperative might be put in this way:

Do n't shirk your work. No fundamentally lazy man was ever a good man; energy lies near the heart of faith. The old motto, "Do ye next thing," meant this.

Do n't be a prig. That is Tennyson's saying, in this form, "'Be ye perfect as your Father which is in heaven is perfect,' but do n't be a prig." Religion is not in form, or manner, or speech, although it will determine all these after its own fashion. We are apt to mistake the fashion when we try to do the shaping by rule.

Do n't be mean. Religion is the negation of littleness. The malicious smallness of spirit we call meanness is simply practical atheism, inhuman as that kind of practical godlessness always is.

Positively, be yourself, but always your best self. And it will not be long before you discover that your best self is your divine self, and that the life of God is its correlate, without which that self cannot be maintained.

CHAS. S. MURKLAND.

People who are interested in the New Hampshire college often ask, "What is there to develop the religious life of the New Hampshire College student?"

At 11:50 o'clock during the week we meet in the top room of Thompson Hall, where short religious exercises are conducted. On Sunday the chapel exercise is from five to six o'clock. This, together with the weekday chapel, makes the only distinctively college, sacred service of the week. At present we have no Y. M. C. A., no C. E. society, no class prayer meeting, no other distinctively college organization of a religious nature. Any one who tells an inquiring friend the facts, as thus stated, is telling the exact truth, and need not fear contradiction; but the inquirer is at the same time forming, from this report, an erroneous idea of the religious life at the New Hampshire college. The chapel exercises of the six working days are what they should be; while Dr. Murkland's talk on Sunday afternoon is a feast in itself, and any one who listens can hardly help being animated to better manhood or womanhood. We are glad, however, that these few services are not all there is to develop the student's religious life.

The Durham church has always been, in all its branches, very hospitable to the students, and the utmost cordiality exists between the church-going people of the town and of the college. The morning service at the church is always well attended by the students. The choir is composed entirely of students. After the morning service the Sunday-school is well patronized, and here, as in the other departments of the church, all denominational points are excluded, and the Bible is studied for the truth that is in it and the benefit that may be derived from its study. The church prayer-meeting at half past seven, Sunday evening, is very helpful to those who can attend. On Wednesday evening is the Christian Endeavor meeting. The Endeavor society needs the help of the students, and all find it for the best good of both church and college to unite rather than try to maintain two societies. The student who attended a Congregational or Baptist church at home is glad to find a welcome here, while the Methodist unites and gives us the same hearty support he gave his Epworth League at home.

In these meetings and with these organizations there is furnished an opportunity for the religious development of the student, and for the present, at least, these branches of religious activity seem to be all that the students can attend.

The nearness of the church to the college, the friendly feelings between the college students and the church people, and the aid which one can give the other, make it better for all concerned that the greater part of their religious activity should be united. The students attend in good numbers the religious services of the church, and it does not seem that a larger number would attend exclusively college services. There is, however, still room for more workers in both the Endeavor society and the Sunday-school; and the students will surely be benefited by taking a still more active part in both these branches of church work.

A. Z. N.

Character makes a man; it is not what he professes, but what he is that indicates his real value. We come to college to help develop our characters and make ourselves men; but education alone cannot give us all that we need, for there is something higher and nobler that perfects our manhood: that which pertains to the religious side of our lives.

A young man who enters college, gradually and unconsciously forms habits and lines of thought according to the influences that act upon him. These both become fixed, as he is at the age when habits are shaped, which generally follow him through life without change. Now it largely lies with us what this influence shall be. Do those of us who are Christians do all that we can to raise the religious standard of our college? Do we live what we profess? Here is something for us to think of.

For lack of time we sometimes excuse ourselves from things which we feel ought to be done. To be sure we do not have much time for outside work, but one of the most helpful things to us all is the influence of a bright, earnest Christian life, and to have that influence is the privilege of each one of us, however limited our time may be. We all recognize the respect that we feel for one who has courage to say *no*, and quietly turns his back on a thing that is wrong.

I believe that God places a Christian young man here with something else to do besides obtaining a literary or scientific education. He has a duty which really means more to him even than that: that of uplifting himself and his college fellows, and it is for each one to determine the way to do this.

We cannot accomplish all that we should if we stand alone, and

for this reason we should come in contact with each other for mutual help, as in the church, Sunday-school classes and Christian Endeavor meetings, as well as in the class room and on the campus. We should also seek to bring others into touch with these bodies, thus placing them under their good influences. This broadens ourselves besides helping them.

We are situated so that we cannot take upon ourselves any great undertaking, but we are constantly surrounded by opportunities to raise the religious tone of our college. Let each one realize his own responsibility, and do what little comes to him. He will not find it a burden, but a pleasure. C. T. S.

THE BENJAMIN THOMPSON HOUSE.

The fire of December twelfth destroyed another one of the few remaining landmarks of our village, the home of Benjamin Thompson, or, as it was generally known, "The Thompson House." It has been associated with Durham for so many years that the historical connections are especially interesting.



The facts concerning its earliest history have not been clearly established, so that the first we know of it was in 1790, when James Leighton, who at that time owned and occupied the house, sold it to Benjamin Thompson, senior. James Leighton was a tailor, and his shop was in the building which at the time of the fire was used as a post-office. He had, in his early life, served

under Commander John Paul Jones in his celebrated ship, *The Ranger*. His wife, a daughter of Judge Ebenezer Thompson, was a sister to Benjamin Thompson, to whom the house was sold. He was married soon after he bought the house to Mary Pickering of Newington, and he brought her here to live. In all probability the L of the house and sheds back of the other building were added during his life, but it is not definitely known as to this. For over twenty years he was engaged in trade, keeping a country store in the post-office building. He was an extensive land-owner and influential citizen, and at his death, in 1838, his son Benjamin inherited from him, among other personal property, his father's residence and the Warner farm on which the college buildings are now situated.

Benjamin Thompson lived in the house until his death, and at one time was engaged to a young woman in Portsmouth, but the engagement was broken, and he chose a housekeeper and a college in place of a wife.

It is a fact of great interest in connection with the house, that in it Benjamin Thompson was born, lived, and died. At his death, in 1890, he gave it, with other real estate, to the state of New Hampshire for the college. It was occupied by Dr. C. S. Murkland for about two years, after which it was used as a dormitory for the young ladies of the college, until it was burned in December.

A. P.

CARD OF THANKS.

Owing to an oversight of the printer, the general card of thanks which we inserted in a Dover paper did not appear until the holiday vacation was well under way, and consequently could have been seen by few, if any, of the students of the N. H. C. Therefore we ask that we may, through the columns of the institution's esteemed MONTHLY, remind the students that we were not unmindful of their assistance at the recent fire, and that it was only by the most unselfish and heroic exertion that our house and store were saved. While it is unnecessary to say that as much was shown by the students as by others, we do desire to express to them our most sincere thanks.

MR. AND MRS. G. H. SAWYER.



EDITORIAL

THE WINTER TERM. It is a generally recognized fact that of the three terms of the college year the winter term is the one in which the student does his hardest studying. Many of the attractions out of doors are gone; there is no football practice, no base ball, no cycling, and the days are short. If a student ever gets down to solid work and keeps at it, it is in the winter term. Judging from the term cards sent out last term, a little solid study by the students of the New Hampshire college will not be amiss. But we certainly hope that there will be good sleighing and skating enough to furnish us some outdoor exercise, for without this the best work in the class room cannot be accomplished. So here's hoping for a pleasant and profitable term, with some good sleighing, some good skating, and plenty of honest work by every one of our students.

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THE COLLEGE CLUB. At this time it may not be out of place to give some idea of the aims and methods of the College Club, especially to the men who have come here this year. The College Club is not intended to rival nor to take the work of college secret societies nor of literary societies; it interferes with none of the other college organizations. Its object is to furnish ways and means for the development of the "outside" life of the college—in other words, to build up a distinctive college life and spirit. Its work, like the work of nearly all similar bodies, is carried out through committees. These are five in number: The Social Committee, Art Committee, Flower Committee, Entertainment Committee, and Music Committee. Their names give their lines of work. The Club have already been of great service to the college. The social functions, under the direction of the Social Committee, have developed the social side of college life to no small degree; the Entertainment Committee have managed several pleasant and

profitable entertainments; the Music Committee have had charge of the chapel music, the Art Committee secured the Century Loan Exhibit and has brought about several improvements in the appearance of the building; the Flower Committee has done excellent work in connection with hops, receptions, and entertainments. The Club can do still better work if the students will support it heartily. We would urge all students, especially the new ones, to join the Club and push its work.

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AN APOLOGY TO 1900.

We wish to apologize to the class of 1900 for the notice, or rather the lack of notice, we gave in our last issue to their reception. We assure the Sophomores that the omission was not intentional; an account of the reception was written and sent to the printer, but owing to a misunderstanding was entirely omitted. We are very sorry for the occurrence, and hope that nothing of the kind will occur again, and, though we may be decidedly late in doing so, we beg leave to congratulate 1900 on a most successful and pleasant reception.

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THE FIRE.

The regularity with which the ancient landmarks of Durham are disappearing is something alarming. A little more than a year ago the loss by fire of the old Garrison House was chronicled in the columns of the *Monthly*. About a year previous to that the Oyster River House was destroyed by the same means. In the disastrous fire of November, '97, we have lost another ancient building, the old Benjamin Thompson village home, an historical sketch of which appears elsewhere. The best possible efforts were put forth by townspeople and college students to save this building, but without avail. The work of the college students was especially commendable; as the daily papers stated, they worked like veterans, being early on the spot and among the hardest workers. In the four years in which the New Hampshire College has been situated here, Durham has met with as many disastrous fires, and yet up to the time of the last fire the town could not boast of a single piece of apparatus for fighting fire; even the traditional hand-tub seemed to have disappeared. We are glad to note, however, that

effort is now being made by prominent citizens to provide suitable fire-fighting apparatus for the town. Money laid out in this line is wisely expended, and cannot be expended too soon; no village is complete without its volunteer fire department, to insure, at least in a measure, the safety of the houses of the inhabitants therein.

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* *

Our college has at present no distinctive song of its own. Believing that such a college song would be of great benefit in rousing and keeping alive college spirit, the board of editors of the MONTHLY hereby offers a prize of ten dollars for the best college song. This prize is offered for the words, not for the music, and will be awarded under the following conditions:

1. The competition is open to all students and alumni of the New Hampshire College.

2. All contributions must be handed or sent to some one of the board of editors on or before March 15, 1898.

3. The board of judges shall consist of one member of the faculty of the college, one member of the board of editors, and a third member chosen by the first two.

4. The board of judges may reject *all* contributions if none are submitted which they consider suitable to become the song of the New Hampshire College.

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In a recent issue of the *Manchester Union*, nearly a column was devoted to the criticism of the various colleges founded under the land grant act for assuming the names of the state in which they are located. The writer was especially severe on us for daring to call ourselves the New Hampshire College, claiming that such a title belonged to Dartmouth rather than to us. We would reply that we call ourselves the New Hampshire College because that is our name, or, if you insist on the full name, the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts. We feel, too, that no college has so good a right to the name as we. We were founded by the state; we are, to a large extent, under the control of the state legislature, the Governor is *ex-officio* a member of our Board of Trustees. Dart-

mouth is a college of which the state may well be proud, but it is not *the state college*, and we are, that is why we call ourselves the New Hampshire College. A number of newspapers always refer to us as the State Agricultural College or Durham College. Now we are not in the least ashamed of our Agricultural Course nor of our agricultural students. The work of the four years' Agricultural Course is up to college grade, and many of our best students may be found among the "aggies," but the title Agricultural College, implying that we have no other courses here, is unjust to the students in the Chemical and Engineering Courses, who comprise about two-thirds of our numbers. As for the title Durham College, that is not our name, that is all. We are a *state* institution, and we feel we have a clear right to call ourselves the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE.

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We are glad to note several new students this term. Better late than never.

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The faculty has voted to give each instructor power to decide whether a student, who fails in his term work, shall have a deficiency examination, or shall be required to take the subject again in class. This was done to raise the standard of class-room work, and we hope it will have that effect.

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We wish to call the reader's attention to our advertising columns. Therein are represented all classes of business necessary to supply your wants. Our advertising department contributes very materially to the financial success of the "MONTHLY," and we in return should patronize those who employ our columns.

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* *

The cover design this month is the work of Mr. E. B. MacCready, as is also the detail of the frontispiece. The thanks of the editors and the readers of the *Monthly* are certainly due Mr. MacCready for the artistic work he has done for us.



Andrews '99 has left college.

The Bookman has been placed in the college reading-room.

Prof. and Mrs. Kingsbury rejoice in the birth of a daughter.

About the usual number of students passed their vacation in Durham.

A meeting of the trustees was held at the president's office on January 12.

W. K. Cobb has returned to college and will room with Keown at Thompson hall.

Mr. George and Mr. Evans, both of Portsmouth, have entered the Freshman class.

Mr. R. W. Crossman is at present assisting Mr. Morris, secretary at the president's office.

According to one of the faculty, when a student cuts, he (or she) makes a "theoretical recitation."

Professor Scott was called to Ludlow, Vt., at the first of the term to attend the funeral of his father.

Professor Parsons spent the holidays in the South, while Mr. McCready went to his home in Pennsylvania.

The boys in the town school are taking military drill under Lieutenant Clark, and are known as Junior Cadets.

Calderwood '01, who has been sick with typhoid fever, is improving, but cannot return to college for some time.

W. H. Bracy '00 was taken sick with fever during vacation, and will probably not return to college this term.

Mason '97, now of Columbia college, spent a week in town at Christmas, visiting his sister, Mrs. Albert Kingsbury.

At a recent meeting of the faculty, it was voted to rescind Section VIII of the Rules and Regulations of the college.

Miss Burnham '00 entertained a few of her friends on the evening of December 21. A very pleasant time is reported.

For several days after college closed the machine-shop was a busy place, as many of the students remained to make up shop-work.

Charles Wentworth, special, has been appointed station agent in place of Mr. Sanders, who has moved to California for his health.

The attendance at the dancing school, with Demeritt '99 as instructor, still holds good. A class for children has also been organized.

Owing to the sickness of Professor Kinne, the classes in modern languages have been taken by the president's brother, Mr. W. E. Murkland.

Mr. Morris expects to receive a patent on a magazine holder which he has recently invented. Although it is very simple, it promises to be a very useful invention.

Samples of college sweaters have been received, from which orders have been taken. The contract for them has been given to Dame, Stoddard & Kendall, of Boston.

Querist: Why cannot the exchanges from other schools and colleges be placed in the reading-room, instead of in the editors' room, so that the students may have the benefit of them?

The class of '98 held a meeting on Saturday, January 15, at which the following officers were elected: President, H. P. Richardson; vice-president, E. H. Hancock; secretary, Miss Mabel L. Hayes; treasurer, R. C. Butterfield.

A special class in mathematics has been formed, under the instruction of Lieutenant Clark. The course will include analytic geometry and calculus, and will afford an excellent chance for review in these subjects. Many thanks are due to Lieutenant Clark for his kindly assistance.

At the last meeting of the Current Events club, the subject of "Modern Kite Flying" was discussed. A paper was read by Mr. Fullerton, while Mr. Howes furnished models of kites and spoke with much interest upon the subject.

The Freshmen have received their class pins which

"I think we 'll have to acknowledge are the prettiest pins in college."

The year 1901 is of gold, while the letters N. H. C. in white on a green background are interwoven among the numbers.

A very pleasant reception was tendered to the members of the Senior class by Mrs. Coe, on Monday evening, December 13. The early part of the evening was given to progressive hearts, after which ice cream was served. Most of the members of the class were present.

On Christmas night, a number of the students who remained in town during vacation were invited to spend the evening with Miss Robertson '00. Games were played, and among other pleasing features was the making of molasses candy, which was enjoyed by all. Later, ice cream and cake were served, and the guests dispersed, thanking their hostess for having spent an evening not soon to be forgotten.

On Thursday, Jan. 20, the members of the four classes of the college were royally entertained at the home of Miss Rena Young, ex '98, by the W. H. A. Several large sleighs carried the students to Newmarket, and in spite of the cold the ride was very much enjoyed. At the home of Miss Young an oyster supper was served, followed by games. The party started for home at 11.30, and after a two hours' ride arrived in Durham *cold*, but happy.

At the annual meeting of the College Club, January 24, the following officers were elected:

President—H. P. Richardson.

Vice-President—Miss G. A. Mark.

Secretary—Miss B. M. Foye.

Treasurer—Miss A. Pettee.

Chairman Social Committee—Lieutenant Clark.

Chairman Music Committee—Mr. MacCready.

Chairman Flower Committee—Mr. Riggs.

Chairman Entertainment Committee—Professor Morse.

Chairman Art Committee—Mr. Hawes.

THE FIRE.

At a little before two o'clock on Sunday, December 12, smoke was discovered issuing from the house of Alvin Jackson, in the village. Both the church and college bells rang out the alarm, but hardly could the spot be reached before the house was wrapped in flames. These spread very rapidly, in the meantime, to the post-office, so that but very few things could be taken from either building.

The crowd of townspeople and students immediately set to work to remove the furniture from the old Thompson House, whose fate was inevitable, although the building was kept wet with buckets of water for some time.

While the fire was at its height, a breeze sprang up, which blew the flames toward G. H. Sawyer's house and store, which were only saved by much hard labor. Several lines of men with buckets (or anything that would serve as buckets) were formed, and constant streams of water were kept on both buildings, which were badly scorched by the intense heat. The fire company from Dover was sent for, but owing to the condition of the roads, they were too late to be of much service. It is to be hoped that by the time another one of these fires occurs, we will not have to stand and watch it burn, but may have a water supply that may check the flames before they get under way.

EXCHANGES.

The *Antiochan* for December is a well written number. "A Character Sketch" is a very good short sketch in the quietly humorous vein, and "Veneering" is a very readable article of a more serious character.

The *Rocky Mountain Collegian* also has an article entitled "Veneering." The view-point of the writers in the two papers is quite different.

Two very good articles on different phases of Shakespeare's writings appear in our exchanges this month. One, "Shakespeare's Women," in the *Gray Jacket* (Virginia); the other, "Shakespeare's Views of Immortality" in the *Athenæum* (West Virginia).

The method of reporting college news in the "College Chronicle" of the *Holy Cross Purple* is a very neat one, and the mechanical make up of the paper as a whole is most excellent.

The Delaware College foot-ball team must be composed of men of grit if the following clipping, from the *Delaware College Review*, is their motto :

THRO' THE CHALK LINES.

If a body kick a body,
In a foot-ball game,
Never mind a thing like that,
Just kick him back again.
And if perchance he kills you,
It may happen just the same,
The crowd expects to see you
Finish out the game.

We are always glad to receive the *Smith College Monthly*.

They are all worked up at the University of Maine, so says the *Cadet*, over the fact that a Freshman at that institution, wishing to make a good impression in his native town, borrowed a cadet officer's uniform and wore it home. This is the champion case of "crust" which has come to our notice.

"The Soft Guitar" in the *Quamphegan* is a bright bit of verse.

The *Colby Academy Voice* presents a very neat appearance, and has several good articles.

The *Panorama* follows the plan of dividing the news department into four divisions, one for each class.

Nearly every one of our exchanges this month discusses the action of the Georgia Legislature in regard to foot-ball, and almost without exception the comment is unfavorable.

ALUMNI NOTES.

'85. Allen Hazen has opened a consulting engineer's office in New York. His specialty is water supply and sewerage. He has been very successful in his Boston business, and we hope his success will follow him to New York. His address is St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway.

'92. Fred D. Fuller has recently passed the examination given by the New York Civil Service commission, and has been appointed assistant chemist at the New York State Agricultural Experiment station. His address is 47 Elmwood Avenue, Geneva, New York.

'93. C. E. Hewitt has been admitted to the electrical firm with whom he has been connected as superintendent. The firm name now is the Sherman-Hewitt Electric company.

'94. Fred W. Gunn is at his old home in Gilsum.

'95. F. S. Adams has sold out his newspaper, the *Rhode Island Pendulum*.

'95. F. C. Britton is in charge of the creamery at Stewartstown, N. H.

'95. H. E. Hill is attending school in North Dakota.

'95. C. A. Trow has left his position at Holy Cross, Colorado, and is at present in Denver, Colorado.

'97. Miss Mary B. Bartlett is teaching school in Franklin, N. H.

'97. J. N. Hunt's present address is Peterborough, N. H.

'97. Woodruff Mason spent his Christmas vacation at Durham.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Gray, Andrew.	Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism,	537 G 3
Comey, A. M.	Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities,	341.8 C 1
Scudder, S. H.	Guide to Classification of Orthoptera,	595 S 3
Durny, Victor.	The History of the Middle Ages,	940 D 1
"	A History of France,	944 D 2
Hardy, A. S.	Elements of Quaternions,	516 H 1
Wheeler, W. H.	Drainage of Fens and Lowlands,	627 W 1
Weed, C. M.	Stories of Insect Life,	595 W 3
Stedman, E. C., ed.	A Victorian Anthology,	821.8 S 1
Coleman, J. B.	Quantitative Chemical Analysis,	545 C 1
Clowes, Frank.	Quantitative Chemical Analysis,	545 C 1
	Reports of Director of Mint, 14 v.,	332 M 1
	The Cotton Plant; Its History, Botany, Uses, etc.,	633 C 1
	Reports of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, 5 documents,	351 C 1
	Engineering News, v. 37,	620 q Em

Peck, H. T., ed.	Harper's Dictionary of Antiquities,	030 C 1
Lanzi, Luigi.	History of Painting in Italy,	759 R 1
Schlich, William.	Manual of Forestry,	634.9 S 1
Wing, H. H.	Milk and its Products,	637 W 1
Fields, Annie.	Authors and Friends,	928 F 1
Cornish, Vaughan.	Practical Proofs of Chemical Laws,	541 C 4
Sharp, J. C.	The Poetic Interpretation of Nature,	824 S 1
Bloxam and Blount.	Chemistry for Engineers, 2 v.,	660 B 1
Tyler, M. C.	Three Men of Letters,	928 T 2
Froude, J. A.	History of England, 12 v.,	942 F 3
Rocknell, A. P.	Roads and Pavements of France,	625 R 1
Taylor, J. M.	A College Algebra,	512 T 1
Worthen, W. E., ed.	Cyclopædia of Technical Drawing,	740 q A 1
Remick, E. S.	Patentable Invention,	608 R 1
Lanza, G.	Applied Mechanics,	621 L 1
Thatcher, O. J.	A Short History of Mediæval Europe,	940.1 T 1
Fiske, John.	Old Virginia and Her Neighbors, 2 v.,	973.2 F 3
Waliszewski, K.	Peter the Great,	925.1 P 1
Bagehot, W.	The English Constitution,	342 B 14
Wordsworth, W.	Poetical Works, 3 v.,	821 W 1
Dodge, T. A.	Birds-eye View of our Civil War,	973.7 D 1
Sargent, H. H.	Campaign of Marengo,	940.8 S 2
Phillips, W.	Inventor's Guide to Secure Patent Rights,	608 P 1
Hall, T. B.	Infringement of Patents,	608 H 1
Buttr, E. L.	Manual of Physical Drill,	613.7 B 1
Foley, P. K.	American Authors, 1795-1895,	810 F 1
Church, W. C.	Ulysses S. Grant,	920 G 13
Pilcher, J. E.	First Aid in Illness and Injury,	610 P 1
Hammarsten, O.	A Text-book of Physiological Chemistry,	612.01 H 1
Romanes, G. J.	An Examination of Weismannism,	575 R 2
	Statesman's Year Book, v. 33-34,	314 S 1
Ingersoll, E.	Wild Neighbors,	590 I 1
Japp, A. H.	Hours in my Garden,	824 J 2
Fisher, G. P.	The Reformation,	940 F 3
Monroe, W. S.	Bibliography of Education,	016 E 1
	Transactions of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, v. 1, date	621 A 1
Hanns, P. H.	Elementary Treatise on Determinants,	512 H 1
Merriman.	Higher Mathematics,	510 H m
Byerly, W. E.	Fourier's Series,	516 B 1
Peirce, B. O.	Theory of the Newtonian Function,	517 P 1
Warren, W. H.	Engineering Construction,	620 W 1
Cross and Beray.	Cellulose,	581 C 1
Stubbs, W.	Constitutional History of England, 3 v.,	342 S 2
Perry, John.	Calculus for Engineers,	517 P 2

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2.—COURSES IN MECHANIC ARTS.

- A. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE. B. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.
C. TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY COURSE.

3.—GENERAL COURSE.

4.—PREPARATORY COURSE.

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7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President. W. E. Hunt.

Secretary. Miss H. Buzzell.

Q. T. V.

Fraternity meetings, Tuesday evenings at Fraternity Hall.

W. G. M., B. D. Tolles.

W. R., R. M. Wright.

W. H. A.

Young Women's Society Meetings, every Tuesday.

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Society meetings Tuesday evenings.

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5:33	
SUNDAYS	
6:44 a. m.	
2:54 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
6:14	



THE
NEW
HAMPSHIRE
COLLEGE
MONTHLY

MARCH,
1898.

VOL. V.
No. 5.



THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V.

MARCH, 1898.

No. V.

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DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE



SEAL OF DURHAM COLLEGE

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

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THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

During the latter half of the seventh century there flourished in the north of England a holy saint by the name of Cuthbert. Dying in the natural manner, as most saints were obliged to do in those later days, he left his body in the care of the monks of Lindisfarne, who guarded it most zealously. About the end of the tenth century, being driven from their island home by the Danes, they were obliged to commence a pilgrimage, which lasted many years, and extended over the greater part of Northern England. Finally coming to rest one night on a rocky peninsula formed by a bend in the river Ware, the saint caused the casket containing his mortal relics to become fixed for three days, thus signifying his desire that they remain there. Soon after a church was built by Bishop Ealdhume which in later years was replaced by the magnificent cathedral, in many respects the finest in England. This peninsula, rising some eighty feet above the river, was given the name of *Dunholm*, literally *hill-island*, which the tongues of ages have softened to Durham. A castle was erected not long after across the neck of the peninsula to guard the church, and the removal of the see from Lindisfarne, together with the popularity of the wondrous saint, led to the rise of the present city.

The possession of holy relics of the saint, which were reputed to pave miraculous properties, especially the healing of diseases, proved of inestimable value to the convent, and it soon became one of the richest in England. In 1290 a college was founded by it which was abolished in the reign of Henry VIII.

and its endowments given to the dean and chapter of the cathedral. About this time a grammar school was founded by the king which is still in existence, the old school room being now used by the University, and the grammar school occupying fine, new buildings in the western part of the city.

In the time of Cromwell need was felt for a university in the northern part of England, owing to the distance from Oxford and Cambridge. Several cities petitioned for it but all were rejected by Cromwell, who fixed on Durham (1657) and founded a university there, endowing it with the revenues taken from the dean and chapter of the cathedral, and calling the society "the Mentor, or Provost, Fellows and Scholars of the College of Durham." This found a speedy overthrow at the time of the restoration, and its endowment again reverted to the church.

On the 4th of July, 1832, a bill for the foundation of the university of Durham received royal assent and the construction of the new buildings almost immediately began. It was to be directly connected with the cathedral church, the bishop of the diocese being appointed visitor and the dean and chapter governors. It was modeled after the plan of the older universities. The ancient castle was fitted up internally for its use and several fine new buildings erected.

In 1856 was added a school of physical science, including chemistry, geology, mining, engineering, etc. In 1871, the University of Durham in a further development of this design, united with the North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle to found the "Durham College of Science."

This institution, which is situated in the town of Newcastle-on-Tyne, about fourteen miles north of Durham, resembles in many respects the New Hampshire College. It commenced operations in 1871 in cramped quarters and with a very limited teaching staff, consisting only of the professors of mathematics, chemistry, physics, and geology. About nine years ago it moved to its new site and beautiful buildings. It has much increased in scope, and now includes in addition to the sciences named above, metallurgy, mineralogy, biology, mining, agriculture and forestry, engineering, and naval architecture. The staff is a very complete one, and in the words of a commission appointed by the govern-

ment to visit the higher institution of learning in Great Britain, "is well able to do the work required of it."

In addition to the purely scientific departments there have also been added departments of literature, including history, logic, philosophy, and law, and a training department for teachers. Moreover it provides instruction in such practical subjects as carriage building, telephony, building construction, and typography. Two degrees are awarded, that of Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Letters. The latter is of recent date, and is granted after a two years' residence at Durham. Men and women are competitors for it and many students are attracted by it.

The college itself is an incorporated society. "Its members are called governors and consist of persons who subscribe annually not less than £2 to the funds of the college, or have contributed a donation of not less than £25; of representatives of persons who bequeath not less than £100, of nominees of public corporations and companies who subscribe not less than £10 per annum, or have made a donation of not less than £250; and of representatives of firms subscribing £10 per annum or contributing a donation of not less than £100 to the college funds."

There is a second college at Newcastle-on-Tyne which is also closely allied with the University of Durham. This, the "Durham College of Medicine," is a somewhat older institution than the College of Science, being founded in 1834, as a "School of Medicine and Surgery." It is a direct outgrowth of an old guild of barber-surgeons, the early history of which is of great interest. The School of Medicine was reorganized in 1851 and through the vigorous efforts of its managers was able to ally itself with the University of Durham. In 1870 the connection was made more intimate, and in 1887 a new building was erected at a cost of £32,000. The successes of this college have been very marked. Its graduates have several times received high honors at the competitive examinations of the royal navy and also in the army medical examinations. As the University of Durham is empowered by royal charter to open her degrees to women, several ladies have passed successful medical examinations and in 1897 there were no less than eleven candidates.

In the rapid growth and great popularity of these colleges we are reminded that we are living in an age of newer learning. For

three hundred years the classics have held sway and have been taxed to the uttermost. The nineteenth century has, by its activity, opened up a multitude of phenomena of the natural world and the study of them is rapidly taking the place of the older curriculums.

THE ADVENTURES OF A WEEK.

On the fifteenth of June, 1895, Mrs. D. and myself found-ourselves with a trunk, a bundle, and some tent-poles at Squam Bridge in the town of Holderness, N. H. We had come by the morning train to Ashland; had been transported hither in an open wagon, and were to continue our journey to its end in a row-boat. A bargain was quickly closed with the man who kept boats to let, and a worthy craft came into our temporary possession, the time agreed upon being one week. It was soon loaded and pushed off for a four-mile pull to near the middle of Big Squam lake.

In 1893, I was one of a party that celebrated the "Glorious Fourth" by going there for a day's fishing. At that time, I found a loon's nest containing a young one just out of the shell, and also discovered that a number of bald eagles frequented the lake and repaired to a certain island to roost each night. I had never been able to study the habits of either of these birds, and this bit of knowledge proved a burden to my mind which resulted in the expedition begun as related. We judged that at that time loons ought to be sitting, and hoped to carry home a pair of eggs, a loon's skin, and the skin of a mature eagle. It must be remembered that bald eagles do not acquire their white heads and tails until they are at least three years old. I cared nothing for an immature specimen as I already had one.

Thanks to a friendly steamer which took us in tow, the last stage of the journey was easier than we anticipated. A site for the tent was selected on an island near that inhabited by the eagles. The sun was low when everything about the camp was in order, and both of us were pretty tired, but there was no time to be wasted, so we started out to do some prospecting that night. Rowing out to the eastward of Eagle island, we let the boat drift, and watched the sun go down and the shadows creep up the

mountains that rose on every hand seemingly from the water's edge. The breeze had died out, and left the lake placid as a mirror, reflecting bordering objects with vivid fidelity. The shores were very irregular and rocky. Numerous wooded islands shut off the view toward the lower end of the lake from whence we had come, and left but a single house in sight, four miles away on the northern shore. The plaintive cry of a lone hermit-thrush far away on a pine-clad hillside, coming at intervals, made the otherwise unbroken stillness the more impressive by its lingering cadence.

The sun was not long gone when the first eagle appeared as a growing line over a grassy promontory to the east, known as High Heath. He was gliding downward with rigid wings and was soon making a circuit above the island as if to assure himself that it was safe to spend the night there. Seeing nothing suspicious, he alighted in a tall pine, selecting a place on a good sized branch near the body of the tree and perhaps two thirds the way to the top. He spent considerable time pruning his feathers, giving himself a thorough cleaning and ended with a vigorous shake, when he pulled himself together and settled into a comfortable position to grow sleepy before putting his head under his wing. In the mean time, four others had arrived and taken positions on various parts of the island. So far as I could observe they showed no preference as to kind of trees, and made no effort to conceal themselves. Of the five we saw, only one was in adult plumage.

By the time the eagles were quiet, the loons had begun their twilight chorus. The signal came from away up the lake, so far that it was softened into a not unmusical quaver. This was shortly answered by a bellow close behind us, and turning, we saw the author of it just emerging from a long, narrow cove where he had been spending the day in seclusion. He soon dove, but reappeared again farther up. Another dive carried him beyond our range of vision. But we heard him again, and others also, up and down the lake, hooting, shrieking, and laughing like so many demons. First, one would let off a long, tremulous *Hoo!* Another would shortly follow with a hideous squeal on a high key and go down the gamut a hitch at a time, suggestive of a maniac in despair. A third would continue the

agony with a hoarse *Ha! ha! ha!* I never realized the import of "to holler like a loon" until that evening.

After nine o'clock, most of the tumult ceased, but every now and then through the night would come one of those terrible yells to disturb our slumbers, as if from a patrol marking his beat and speeding the darksome hours. We found sleep coy that first night. Beside strange and frightful noises, there were bunches, hard bunches in the hemlock couch; two or three mosquitoes that had out-witted us sang insinuatingly about our heads; and spiders singly and in squads came up out of the mould and crawled over our hands and faces. But weariness, at length, overcame them all, and sweet, refreshing unconsciousness followed. The next day, being Sunday, was spent in camp. The unwonted exertions of Saturday had an effect that nobly aided conscience on this lovely June Sabbath. Monday, we explored the neighboring islands without results. Sunset found us posted, one near each end of Eagle island. But while the youngsters were very obliging and went to roost over our heads where we could easily watch their manœuvres, the old fellow did not put in appearance.

Tuesday morning we made an early start for the nearest point of mainland and renewed our search for a loon's nest. Knowing that a loon is unable to walk and must make its nest close by the water, we rowed along near the shore, watching as we went. In this way, we were able to get on at a pretty good rate with comparatively little fatigue. We landed at High Heath and climbed the hill, where we had a fine view of the lake and its environment. We studied the shores with a glass and tried to determine their possibilities. As we gazed, a loon, out in the broad, started to take his morning airing. For forty rods he made every effort with both wings and feet before he was fairly clear of the water. The spray he threw looked like silver in the sunshine; and his wake spread wide on the calm water. His flight was rapid but his ascent was so gradual that in half a mile he was not higher than the trees. Continuing our survey, we espied two eagles following a boggy margin, apparently in search of frogs. After watching them as they moved from rock to rock with lumbering flight, or hopped clumsily about in the mud and slime, it was no wonder that they were careful to remove the dust of toil at night-fall. On reaching the boat again, we resumed our course along

the mainland and kept on till the shore became so steep and rocky that there was no hope in that direction as far as we could see. Then turning about, we headed for a group of small islands half way across the lake. It was noon when we reached them and we devoted an hour to refreshment and rest on the spot where we landed. There were three islands in the group, two of which I explored on foot, being able to wade from one to the other. While on the second one I discovered a pair of loons sitting very low in the water four or five hundred yards away. They seemed to have no business on hand, and as I considered them the thought came that they were watching me. I promptly moved out of their sight. In five minutes they were much nearer, but dove and came up far away again when they saw me. The same trick was tried again with the same result. My pulse quickened. I went round both islands again very carefully. No nest. Nothing remained but to visit the third, which was hardly more than a rocky bar with a few bushes growing along the ridge. We were soon there and I was about to step ashore on a bit of beach when an exclamation from Mrs. D. caused me to look down, and there before my eyes was the object of our search. A shallow nest hollowed out of the sand without lining of any sort and two large olive-colored eggs marked with a few brown spots. We feasted our eyes for a few minutes and then backed off without landing. Proceeding to the back side of the island, out of sight of the loons, I went ashore and quickly arranged a blind among the bushes, which Mrs. D. occupied while I paddled back to the last island, still out of sight of the loons, and made my way cautiously to the nearest point and lay down behind a fringe of bushes. For three mortal hours we lay there silent and motionless, under a scorching sun and in uncomfortable positions, in the vain hope of a sure shot. This was undoubtedly a sneaky method, unsportsmanlike and all that, but life is too short, and this sort of shooting too uncertain to squander time on sentiment, as anybody will agree who ever undertook to bag a loon. It was no use,—they were on guard and not to be fooled into thinking that we had departed. Finally in desperation I sent a bullet at the nearest. He went under of course, I expected that, but the hasty way in which he went to arranging the feathers on the back of his neck, when he rose, was reassuring to my pride as a marksman. The game was up for that

day, so we withdrew, leaving the eggs untouched. As we pulled away, both birds followed at a respectful distance, with an air of defiance that was more than Mrs. D., who was somewhat ruffled by the trials of the afternoon, could brook. She fired the rifle at them. They ducked at the flash, but bobbed up in a moment with a derisive *Ha! ha! ha!* that was maddening. Other shots followed till futility was too evident. We tried the eagles again that night, but with no better success than before.

Wednesday found us sunburned and lame but determined. Prepared to be absent all day, we started for the nest. On the way, we turned aside to visit the spot where I found the young loon two years before. After examining the old nesting-place, now too far from the water to be available, for the lake was unusually low, we were about to go, when we discovered a second nest with two eggs almost under our feet. Three bits of drift-wood, laid so as to keep the eggs from rolling, constituted the entire structure. The eggs were colored so nearly like the fallen leaves that it was only by pure luck that they were not overlooked. We had seen no loons in this vicinity and had no cause to suspect a nest. The island was covered with a tangle of bushes and I was not long in fixing a blind that commanded the approach, though the nest itself was concealed by the bank. Here Mrs. D. was stationed with a double-barrelled gun loaded with B. B. B. shot. As I left the place to go to the other nest, I noticed a single loon a long way off, on the watch.

I found the other nest empty and after examining it carefully, concluded that the eggs had been removed rather than destroyed. I had just snapped my camera over the empty nest, when the report of a gun in the direction of the ambush set me off at double-quick. I rowed back as rapidly as I was able and found Madam, gun in hand, awaiting my return, bland and smiling. On the rocks lay a twenty-pound loon shot through the head. She reported that in a little while after I left, the old fellow—it proved to be a male—appeared out in the cove and reconnoitered for some time. Finally he went under and she saw nothing more of him. But presently there was a rustling at the nest and she understood at once that he had come ashore under water and was then within twenty feet of her, though quite out of sight. After a brief canvass of the situation, she rose to her feet, cocked the

gun, and made a noise in the brush. The old chap went out with a swish and swung round to see what was up. But he never found out; before he had fairly turned, death overtook him. Except for the dropping of his head into the water, there was no other movement. He drifted ashore and was laid in state beside the nest. A picture of him and his treasure, as they lay there among the rocks, is a cherished memento. As we examined the dead monarch of the waters, admired his coloring, studied his outward structure, realized his wonderful adaptability to his element, sadness was mingled with gratification. The voice that had roused rock and woodland echoes a thousand times, was silenced forever. The powerful muscles that had braved the combined forces of wind and wave, were lax and useless and ripe for decay. All this was felt. Yet this was by no means a wanton destruction of life. The blistered palms, the scorched faces, the stiffened muscles, and the several discomforts of crude camp-life were not suffered for a love of killing, or for the mere satisfaction of accomplishing that which was difficult. It was for the sake of getting closer to the great heart of Nature, to learn her secrets, and to love her better. The poor skin of this dead bird should be more than his living energy; his manner of living, more than his isolated life.

The fact that there was no worn path leading to the second nest, and that the nest itself seemed hastily prepared, led me to believe that the two finds were identical, the theory being strengthened by the absence of old birds from that locality till that morning. How it was done is a mystery, but I am satisfied that those loons moved their eggs a good half mile.

After this, we made no further attempt to capture loons as our desires in that direction had been fully realized. Each night we attended the eagles, but without success. No bald head came near my station. Madam, however, had a shot but missed. She consoled herself with the fact that the bird's tail was half gone and he would n't have been much good anyhow.

On the whole, we reckoned our trip successful. Two thirds of what we hoped for materialized. The loon and the eggs occupy their niche in my collection. The memory of that week is a pleasant one. Never since, have I attempted to get an eagle, but I have a feeling that some time, somewhere, I shall call one down to take its place in my Feathered Fauna of New Hampshire.

NED DEARBORN.

GERMAN UNIVERSITY FRATERNITIES.

Perhaps the two things which most impress the German or Swiss student on his entrance into the university are: first, the comparative freedom after the severer restraint of the gymnasium, and second, the new world of student fraternity life in which he finds himself engulfed. The first generally results, providing the student be supplied with the means, in a pleasure trip to France or Italy soon after he has signed his papers and received his "*Legitimations carte*," to last perhaps until he makes his New Year's resolutions. To the American student, not having had this gymnasium restraint, the second appeals most strongly, and although he may not enter into active fraternity life he is bound to live in an atmosphere of it and be more or less under its influences.

In a German university nearly every student has his *Verein* and whether it is of the duelling nature or has no more harmful object than the discussion of the latest novel he is bound to it; its members are his friends and are his sole associates for his whole university course. Although familiar with but one, Universität Zürich, yet since the universities of Germany and Switzerland are so intimately related a description of the fraternities of the one would be essentially a description of them all.

The student fraternities are of four distinct classes: first the *Corps*; second, the *Barschenschaften*; third, the *Verbindungen*, and fourth, the *Vereins* of a religious nature. The first are the duelling clubs which are so famous, and to a description of which the greater part of this article will be devoted.

Each has its characteristic cap and color-band and by such its members are recognized in the class-room and on the street. The caps are round-visor affairs made of colored cloth with a three-colored band around the lower edge. The color-band is a tri-colored ribbon about an inch and a half wide, and is worn from the shoulder diagonally across the breast.

Space will not permit a full description of the *Verbindungen* and *Vereins*. Suffice it to say that the former are devoted to science or literature while the latter are religious, being principally Catholic with rules pertaining chiefly to the church.

To return to the fighting clubs, in Zürich there are two *Corps*, *Alamannia* and *Tigurinia*, the one wearing light-blue caps and the other dark blue. Each has its own "*Knupe Local*" and

“*Fechtsaal*” or fencing room, and also servant. This servant is called the “Fox” and he wears the corps colors. Among his duties is that of keeping the duelling swords sharp.

This variety of fraternity is made up chiefly of students of noble blood, is very expensive and has extremely severe rules. On ordinary occasions the paraphernalia consists of but the cap and color-band but on special occasions it is much more elaborate. Then it consists of white, close fitting trousers, top boots of patent leather, and white gauntlets for the hands, a frogged velvet jacket and a small velvet cap which sets on the back of the head, while in addition to this the officers carry swords.

To become a member of a corps one must first be a “*Fuchs*” (fox). When the “*Fuchs*” has fought (at least) three successful duels he is admitted to full fellowship or becomes a “*Bursche*.” Until then he is a sort of lackey. The “*Fuchse*” are allowed to wear but two of the corps colors and may be thus recognized. The “*Abendschoppen*,” as they term their daily meeting, comes from 6 till 7 o’clock, while on each Saturday comes the weekly “*Knupe*” which lasts all night. It is on these latter occasions that the marvelous beer drinking takes place, about which the most of us have read.

Each member must practise at least an hour every day in the fencing-hall and also fight one or more duels each semester.

The “*Burschenschaften*,” although not duelling clubs, compel their members to accept challenges. The duels are of two varieties, from challenge (or satisfaction duels) and as tests of skill. In the latter case it is arranged between the chief officers of two corps, either the two corps here or with one from another university. Members of the same corps never fight each other. In the former case a very slight offence is sufficient to cause a duel. A very favorite way is something like this. In a restaurant two students are sitting at different tables; one stares at the other; the fellow stared at pulls out his card, walks over and presents it to the other with “*Sie haben mich fixiert*.” In a few days or weeks the duel comes off, arranged by seconds.

In Zürich duelling is forbidden under heavy penalty, and for this reason the affairs generally take place in small towns outside. However, that this is not always done was illustrated but a few days ago when the police pounced on a duel in a café on Zünchberg

and arrested the whole party. As a result the principals did penance by ten days in jail and paid a large fine beside.

Sometimes duels take place in cleared spots in the woods but the most occur, strange as it may seem, in cafés or restaurants. The students come quietly in small groups and at different times to an out-of-the-way place, arrange with the owner, and suddenly the tables and chairs are removed to one side, the floor is sprinkled with sawdust, and the duel begins. All this takes place in a very short space of time. Beside the principals and their seconds an umpire and medical student always accompany the party, the former to record and judge by the deepness of the cut and the number of stitches taken in it by the latter, which is the victor.

In duels which are tests of skill the principals have their arms, neck, eyes, and breast protected, while sometimes in challenge or satisfaction duels, the duellists are unprotected. The bandaging consists of winding the right arm and neck with many folds of silk. The eyes are protected by strong gauze goggles, leaving the head and cheeks as targets for the swords. The swords themselves consist of heavy basket-shaped hilts bearing the corps colors and long, thin blades with razor-edges but blunt points. After the arms are bandaged they have to be held up, since the bandaging will not admit of their being lowered. A mark is made on the floor for each principal, and when they have assumed their positions with swords crossed the umpire's "*Fertig, los*" commences the action and each tries to cut the other. If a man stirs from his mark intentionally or flinches from his opponent's sword, he is banished in disgrace from his corps. Should he be so unfortunate as to slip accidentally the duel does not count and an entirely new one must be fought at another date. When a cut is made the affair is interrupted and if the "Medic" pronounces the wound severe enough the duel is ended, otherwise it is recommenced, to last until one receives a dangerous cut or during a specified time. However, since the bandaged arm has to be held in one position and the action principally wrist movement, frequent intervals have to be taken for rest. I should have added that at each call for time by the umpire the seconds, who are armed with heavier swords and wear head-gears of wire gauze, interrupt the duel by knocking up the principals' swords. And also that before the engagement and at each interval the swords are carefully disin-

fect. Now comes another test of endurance, the dressing of the wounds. This is done without anæsthetics, and flinching under the needle is also a cause for disgrace.

In the beautiful *Local* of the Alamannia corps which through the courtesy of a member I was permitted to see, was a large oak table, finely carved, in the centre of which were cut the names of all the present and past members. 'Twas a significant fact that across several of these names were lines cut through.

Scarred and bandaged faces are very frequent sights on the streets, the owners of which are extremely proud of these acquisitions and should the scar be on the side of the head are pretty sure to wear the cap in such a way as to show them to advantage.

This parading of caps and colors by members, some of whom are in middle age, the club servant and even to the club's dog wearing a tri-colored color, seems extremely silly to an American.

Before closing I must not fail to speak of one other "*Verein*" which while not at all like those already mentioned is none the less interesting. It is the Anglo-American club consisting solely of English and American students, to the number of about fifty, in whose cozy club-room we meet each week for a social evening according to our own fashion and in our mother tongue.

Zürich, Switzerland, January 7, 1898.

R. H. S. '97.

THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE COLLEGE.

I consider that the social life of the college is in a very healthy state. In fact I know of no similar institution where so large a proportion of the students take part so naturally and easily in all that variety of entertainment and means of self-development which, though outside the required list of college duties, forms so essential a part of the training of youth. It is, possibly, one of the advantages of the small college that more in this line can be done for its students. Possibilities are, however, of little account until they become actualities. I think it is nothing more than fair to claim for our college that the combined wisdom of faculty and students has developed an *esprit de corps* which not only favors social activity but unconsciously almost compels each individual to take some part in the active life which surrounds him.

There would seem then to be only one thing to be avoided by those who are thus pushed forward into society life, viz., excess. Every one should carefully avoid taking upon himself more than a certain definite amount of outside work, such amount being adapted to the special ability and strength of the individual.

Activity in social life is in some respects like devotion to athletic sports. President Eliot of Harvard has recently truly said that "it is very unlikely that a student who takes an active part in athletic sport can win good standing as a scholar." May we not expect the same result from devotion to any outside attraction? A student excels in some special line not connected with his regular work. He can hardly resist the temptation to neglect his college duties for that which at the time seems to bring him so large returns. Yet in most cases this yielding to excess is wrong and should be resisted.

Again, the trained physician or lawyer, who sits so calmly beside one and listens patiently to all the minute details of his case as if he had nothing else to think of or do, may within the hour perform a like service for some one else and will prescribe for the ills of the second as faithfully and wisely as for the first, neither will the details of either case be forgotten. They are in turn temporarily laid aside only to be brought forth at the proper time when circumstances require their reconsideration. This ability to concentrate one's mind for a definite time upon a particular work and then in an instant to change and do something entirely different, without loss in either case, is perhaps the highest result of training. It is certainly one indication of greatness if not of genius. If then we engage for a definite time, however earnestly, in some social activity we may rightly regard it as an important part of our training; but if we can think and talk of nothing else for days, we are losing far more than we gain. It is not the hard but the unsystematic work that kills. It is not alone the hard but the systematic work that achieves success.

C. H. P.

* * *

The social side of college life plays quite as important a part in the moulding of a student's character as does his prescribed course of study. While we do not, perhaps, have here the advantages for social intercourse afforded the students of larger colleges, yet

we must agree that excellent opportunities are furnished by which we may come together for a pleasant and profitable hour.

There is not a student in college, I believe, who is not anxious to meet his professors and instructors outside the class-room. To possess the friendship and confidence of those who help to make keener our perceptions, develop more fully our intellectual capacities and prepare us for our life work, is one of the greatest pleasures and richest rewards of school or college life, and it is our happy privilege to often meet socially different members of the faculty.

We want to know more intimately our fellow-students; to feel that we are seeing the better side of their natures and can understand and sympathize with those nobler impulses and finer qualities that are hidden from us during the recitation hours. To each one of us, come moments when we see life in all its seriousness and our responsibilities seem very great. Then we realize that our influence is not lost but that our lives are leaving their mark on the characters of all with whom we are brought in contact, and at these times especially, do we feel the necessity of cultivating only our purest thoughts and loftiest purposes, since "That which we are, we shall teach, not voluntarily but involuntarily." Sometimes, a word or glance bestowed upon one who is hesitating between right and wrong may help him to choose either that course leading towards all that is good and true and beautiful, or the downward one which means ultimately his ruin, moral, mental, and physical. How important then, that the word be well chosen and that it convey a genuine, deep-felt interest.

For the promotion of college spirit and to bring into closer touch and sympathy, professors and students, stands the College club. More especially during the winter months is its work important; for, in the autumn, foot-ball unites all by a common bond, and in the spring time base-ball performs the same good office. Preparatory schools and colleges alike are known, to a great extent, by their standard in athletics, and the honor of "New Hampshire" is no less dear to us than is the crimson sacred to a Harvard man, or the blue to a son of Eli. The literary and other societies connected with the college, tend to strengthen its intellectual and social life, and by bringing into closer relationship their members, foster that feeling of kinship so much needed.

It is essential to the welfare of every educational institution that the student body be united, and what can so well bring about that sense of coöperation and mutual helpfulness which we all so desire, as a frank exchange of thought and purpose? Emerson says: "We are to dignify to each other the daily needs and offices of man's life, and embellish it by courage, wisdom, and unity." By so doing we shall raise the moral standard of our college, while engaged in that greatest of all works, character building. '01.

* * *

It has been said that an opinion is a criticism, that a good opinion is an exact criticism. If we take any subject whatever, literary or otherwise, opinions concerning that subject are not few; but we need to go no long distance nor question many minds before opinions are found which differ greatly. The thought of one mind is confined to very narrow limits while that of another is governed by personal motives; these so-called criticisms cannot be exact. It is due to such small minds that much needless controversy arises regarding any particular subject, and it is due to this limited illogical method of contention of expression that so many organizations and their purposes among men are misrepresented, and sometimes grave consequences are the results.

The most exact criticism on any work of any kind must be in one sense a comparison between thoughts, and must be based on self-evident fact together with a liberal allowance for the weight which is due from any condition, whatever it may be.

We may take as a subject the social life of New Hampshire College. Has the social side of college life reached the desirable stage of development at N. H. C.? The stranger who asks such a question will receive a variety of answers and if he is wise will not be satisfied with a few one-sided opinions. It is a difficult problem to draw the line, that is, to mark out the social function as separate from the religious or the literary. Everywhere and in everything there is a common blending of parts which intermingle to make up the whole.

At N. H. C., however, there is one organization which has as one of its duties the development of strictly social college life. It takes upon itself the responsibility which is often put where not deserved. It works in a field all by itself and its members are not

students alone but its roll is subject to the names of the faculty together with their wives—not an unimportant element?

This club whose members are both faculty and students working for one interest, is something which does not exist in some of the larger colleges' administration.

A saying which is not altogether false is that the social forces of the world have been provided by women. Whether or not this is true, it cannot be doubted that women play a very important part in society. The fact that this institution is co-educational gives it a vast advantage in developing society.

Another factor to help in the same direction is that we may be said to be one coherent body, which cannot be said of large colleges. Every one is in touch with every other one, and we cannot fail to derive some benefit from the social sympathies which necessarily bind us together. A friend of mine who attends one of the well-known large New England colleges said that he had had no strictly social enjoyments since he entered the institution.

On the other hand here at N. H. C., in society as well as in athletics and other branches, it is only the few who are willing to take hold and keep things from dropping below a level which is hard to be regained if ever lost. The majority do not know that upon them alone depends much that is lost when they wait for somebody else to move. "Some" are not satisfied as things are now, and never will be unless some change is made—which change should be in the make-up of the "some." These few, it will be learned, do not belong to the club and for this reason they may miss a hop or a reception, which works in two ways to add to their disappointment. They are just the ones who ought to benefit by the opportunity. If we all look at and reason with things from a broad point of view and if every one does his or her share of the work in the proper spirit, matters would run along more smoothly.

The social life or other life of any college is just what the students make it—no more nor no less.

H. P. R. '98.



One of the features of college life here of which
 “TOWN AND GOWN.” we feel that we may be justly proud, is the good
 feeling existing between the college and the town.

To say there never has been any friction would not be quite true, but we can say that the feeling between the townsfolk and the students has grown and is growing better and better. The college helps the town in many ways and the town helps the college. Should the college be removed the blow to the trade of the town would be very severe. Should the pleasant relation be broken off students would lose much which now adds pleasure and profit to their life in Durham. In the local church and in the town library this friendly feeling is most markedly shown. The college as well as the town have been fortunate in having for pastors men like Mr. Sewall and Mr. Beard; men who did not by any means neglect church for college, as is abundantly proven by the work they have instituted at Durham Point and Parker’s Falls; but men who could sympathize with and help the college men of to-day. The welcome which the church has extended to college men has been genuine indeed, and we hope that we have repaid their kindness in part by giving them some real help. The town library, too, has been of great service to our students. Miss Smith has managed the library most efficiently. The collection of books is remarkably good as to quality, and for quantity it compares very favorably with that of any other town of the size of Durham. We most sincerely hope that this pleasant feeling, so different from the traditional antagonism, will always continue.

* * *

The outlook for base-ball this spring is, from one
 BASE-BALL. point of view, not very encouraging. Several of
 the players of last year’s team are seniors, who
 can spare little time to athletics, and it seems impossible to fill
 their places from the lower classes. This means either that we play

weaker teams this spring than last, or that we play no outside games. For although defeat is not a disgrace, but a necessity to a team, an unbroken succession of walk-overs is dispiriting in the extreme, and should be avoided if possible.

It seems, at the present time, to be the desire of the student body to play few outside teams, but to confine our efforts mainly to class contests, to improving the condition of the athletic field, and to the awakening of a greater interest in general athletics. The most good to the greatest number is, after all, not gained by inter-collegiate contests, but may be more nearly attained by a general athletic awakening which shall prompt larger numbers of the students to practise on the field or in the gymnasium, either for the love of the work or with the prospect of making a class-team.

Let us, then, do more intensive than extensive work this season, using the money necessary to run a team having a full schedule, to hiring a coach for general athletic work, including base-ball. With material developed in this way we should be able to have a very successful season next year, and feel well repaid, by the general good obtained, for this season's retrenchment.

* * *

Once more we have recourse to the condition of the
 CULVER Culver Literary Society. A short time ago we were
 LITERARY beginning to think that the Culver Lit. was about to
 SOCIETY. "take a brace" and regain some of its old life, and
 surely it would seem that after what has been said
 on this line in preceding issues, that some spirit might have been
 enthused to its members. Nevertheless, we still find ourselves in
 as dormant a condition as ever, and the question again arises, "Can
 we not do something to make the students realize the need of such
 a society?" It surely does seem that the college needs one society
 in which we can get the training of ready speaking, both by debate
 and extemporaneous work.

Let us make one more endeavor; let us get up a program that cannot fail to interest and add to our membership those that *mean business*.

* * *

We wish our subscribers better realized the fact, that in the publishing of a successful paper money is one of the chief essen-

tials. We are carrying upon our books the names of many subscribers who are in arrears. Will you not help us to reduce this list of delinquents by sending the amount you are owing to the business manager?

* * *

Where, oh, where is the Glee Club? We certainly hoped last term that the work which the college quartette of last year began would be carried on this year. We seemed to have some good material and we certainly had a good director. Various excuses can be given for the breaking up of the organization, but we believe the real cause to be the tendency, far too common in all departments of college, to shirk practice. We have had occasion to call attention to this in athletics before now, and we owe many foot-ball and base-ball defeats to just this laziness. If we expect ever to achieve a permanent position and a firmly fixed reputation in athletics, music, or debating, we must overcome this tendency. The routine of practice is not pleasant, but it is necessary. We can do good work here along musical lines as well as along other lines, but we cannot do it without trying, and trying hard.



Miss E. S. Simpson '98 has left college.

Morgan '98 went home February 19 for a short visit.

Several of the students went home on Washington's birthday.

R. M. Wright spent a few days in Haverhill the first of the month.

Mr. R. W. Crossman is instructor in biology at Cosmopolitan University.

F. F. Hayes was compelled to go home February 19, on account of sickness.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. Brown the machine shop was closed for a few days.

Mr. Riggs went to Ohio about the middle of the month to attend the funeral of his brother.

H. E. Clement '99 has been elected an editor to the *Monthly* to fill a vacancy in the editorial board.

We are glad to see that Calderwood '01 is recovering from his illness and is back in college again.

Miss Gowen '01 sprained her ankle quite badly while walking up to Thompson Hall on February 16.

The senior class are making preparations for commencement, and the class-day speakers have been chosen.

Several interesting experiments are being carried on at Q. T. V. Hall, by Butterfield '98, in connection with his thesis.

Miss Mabel E. Bunker, formerly of the class of '98, has accepted the position of assistant librarian at the public library, Somerville, Mass.

The military company have been in charge of Captain Moore during the absence of their regular instructor, Lieutenant Clark, U. S. A.

The last lesson of the course of dances by Demerritt '99 was given February 19. The following week a reception was held at Whitcher's Hall.

Bracy '00, who has been sick for some time, will not return to college this year. He will spend the remainder of the winter at Pomona, Florida.

The students had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Lockhart of the Franklin Street Congregational church of Manchester, at their chapel service, January 30.

The Athletic Association has elected Rundlett '00 manager of the base-ball team, and Lewis '01 manager of the foot-ball team. The sum of \$60 was appropriated for lockers to be placed in their dressing-room at Thompson Hall.

Mr. Morris has resigned as secretary and bookkeeper at the college as he intends to return to England soon. His position will be filled by Mr. H. H. Henry.

The regular Sunday services of the local church are being held in Thompson Hall for the present, as repairs are being made upon the furnaces in the church.

The funeral of Miss Carrie Berry was held at her home last month, at which Rev. W. S. Beard officiated. Music was furnished by a college quartette.

A surprise was given to Miss Blanche Foye on February 5, at which about twenty of the students were present. The evening was spent in playing progressive whist.

The symphony which is to be given about the middle of March promises to be a very interesting event. It is under the supervision of Rev. W. S. Beard, Mrs. C. W. Scott, and others.

Much interest has been taken by the students in the recent disaster to the battle-ship *Maine*, and the papers in the college reading-room have been handled a great deal for the last two weeks.

Several of the faculty have given lectures since our last issue. President Murkland spoke at the convention at Montpelier and also at New Hampton. Professor Pettee at Nashua, Professor Morse before the Farmers' Institute, and Professor Weed before the Woman's Clubs in Manchester.

Charles T. Staniels '01 was chosen by the student-body to represent them at the annual convention of the Y. M. C. A's which was held at Montpelier, Vt., on February 11, 12, and 13. This convention included delegates from the Y. M. C. A's and colleges of New Hampshire and Vermont, there being about eighty delegates present. On February 16, Mr. Staniels gave a very interesting report of the convention, before the students and faculty.

SEEN, HEARD, AND RUMORED.

Butterfield is a good, honest name and no one need be ashamed to own it, even for only five minutes.

One of our young lady students recently went fishing—but not through the ice.

To George and Grover: "They went *one* Sunday to the church and sat among the boys."

For *reliable* and *sensational* war news apply at the Cuban Junta, F. W. Smith, secretary. Hourly bulletins and telegrams made to order.

That slight token of esteem which the physical laboratory class gave the sweet singer of Nashua is rather overpowering, but a glance at the neckwear of the "ferocious four" will show that it is not matchless.

Prof.—"Can you see the sun spot, Mr. F.?"

W-l-p-l-e.—"Yes, sir; very plainly."

Prof.—"Could n't you see it a little better if you pointed your telescope at the sun?"

You should not believe all you hear—even if it comes over the faculty telephone line.

EXCHANGES.

The *Battalion* (Tex.) is a memorial number. By the death of their respected and beloved President Ross, the cadets at Texas Agricultural and Mechanical college have sustained a great loss.

We are pleased with the enterprise and energy displayed by *Athencæum* (W. Va.). The paper is wide-awake and newsy, but would it not be better to cut out the "ads" in the reading matter and "Here and There" columns?

A new exchange on our table is *The Bates Student*. We welcome heartily this friend from Lewiston in its new dress. The leading article on "Shakespear's Dramatic Skill," is very thorough in its delineation of the characters in the "Merchant of Venice," and the author easily proves her case, i. e., that Shakespear's claim as a dramatist is based upon this one play.

Through the *Cadet* of Kentucky we learn that the State college has just dedicated a handsome three-story brick building, to be devoted wholly to natural sciences.

FROM OTHER COLLEGES.

Owing to the refusal of the under-graduate committee on discipline to exercise its power of expulsion, Northwestern university has gone back to faculty government.—*Ex.*

Military drill is to be tried in Chicago university. President Harper has just authorized its introduction, and it will be a substitute for regular gymnasium work.—*Ex.*

By act of the University council, the Columbia university will hereafter have control of all organizations connected with the university, whether literary, athletic, or musical.—*Ex.*

A fund of \$1,600 has been established at Union college, the income of which is to be awarded at each commencement to the student who has maintained the best moral deportment.—*Ex.*

Two hundred and nineteen courses are offered in the liberal arts and sciences at Harvard. President Eliot has calculated that it would take forty-four years to complete the whole number.—*Ex.*

The anarchists of the east have established near Cornell a "School of Anarchistic Economics," in order that "such a school might be near a university to expose the enormity of the errors taught in those institutions."—*Ex.*

The plan of continuous session, degrees being granted without ceremony when a certain amount of work is completed, is gaining favor in America. The University of West Virginia will adopt the plan after next June.—*Ex.*

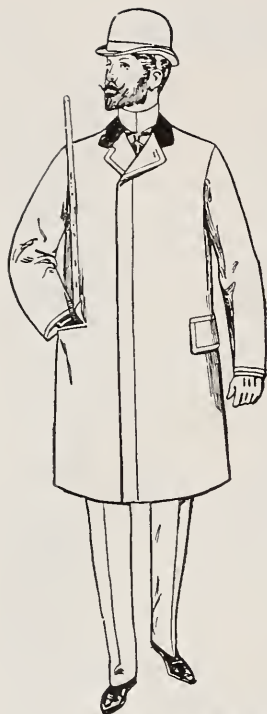
President Gilman of Johns Hopkins university very aptly sums up a college education thus: (1) Concentration, or ability to hold the mind exclusively and persistently on one subject. (2) Distribution, or the power to arrange and classify known facts. (3) Retention, or the power to hold facts. (4) Expression, or the power to tell what you know. (5) Power of judgment, or making sharp discriminations between that which is false; that which is temporal; that which is incidental, and that which is essential.—*Ex.*

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Adams, C. B.	Growth of the French Nation,	944 A 2
Airy, C. E.	English Restoration and Louis XIV,	940 A 2
Allen, C. L.	Bulbs and Tuberous Rooted Plants,	716 A 1
Allen, Grant.	Color of Flowers,	581 A 2
"	Flowers and their Pedigrees,	580 A 1
Apar, A. C.	Trees of the Northern United States,	581.9 A 1
Bagehot, Walter.	Lombard Street,	332 B 1
Bailey, L. H.	Horticulturist's Rule Book,	634 B 5
"	Survival of the Unlike,	634 B 6
"	Talks Afield,	581 B 1
"	Forcing Book,	634 B 7
Bailey, L. H., Jr.	Field Notes on Apple Culture,	634 B 4
Baird, H. M.	Huguenots and Henry of Navarre, 2 vols.,	944 B 1
Bartlett, S. C.	Anniversary Addresses,	378.742 Dk
Bell, Louis.	Electric Power Transmission,	621.3 B 2
Boardman, S. S.	Hand-book of the Turf,	636.1 B 1
Brisbine, J. S.	Trees and Tree Planting,	634.9 B 1
Browne, D. J.	Field-book of Manures,	631 B 1
Campbell, H. J.	Text-book of Elementary Biology,	570 C 1
Carhart, Daniel.	Treatise on Plane Surveying,	526 C 1
Collier, P.	Sorghum: Its Culture and Manufacture,	633 C 2
Cope, E. D.	Primary Factors of Organic Evolution,	575 C 1
Coubertin, P. de.	The Evolution of France under the Third Re- public,	944 C 3
Creasey, E. S.	Fifteen Decisive Battles,	904 C 1
Crozier, W.	How the Farm pays,	630 C 2
Darwin, Charles.	Different Forms of Flowers,	581 D 3
"	Insectivorous Plants,	581 D 1
"	Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants,	581 D 2
"	Variations of Animals under Domestication, 2 vols.,	575 D 3
Davis, G. B.	Outlines of International Law,	341 D 1
Dixon, Z. A.	Subject Index to Prose Fiction,	016 D 1
Dodsley, Robert.	Select Collections of Old Plays, 13 vols.,	822 D 1
Drummond, H.	Ascent of Man,	575 D 4
Dumas, A.	The Forty-five, 2 vols.,	843 D 4
Egleston, N. H.	Hand-book of Tree Planting,	634.9 E 1
Ellwanger, H. B., and G. H.	The Rose,	716 E 1
Emmett, W. L. R.	Alternating Current Wiring,	621.3 E 1
Falconer, W.	Mushrooms: How to Grow Them,	635 F 1
Fuller, A. S.	Propagation of Plants,	634 F 3
Gardiner, B. M.	The French Revolution,	944 G 1
Gaye, S.	The Great World's Farm,	501 G 1
Geikie, A.	Geological Sketches at Home and Abroad,	550 G 1
Gillmore, P.	Prairie and Forest,	799 G 1
Green, S. B.	Vegetable Gardening,	535 G 2
Grenier, T.	How to Make the Garden Pay,	635 G 1
Guenon, F.	Milch Cows,	636.2 G 1

Gurley, H. B.	American Dairying,	637 G 1
Harlan, C.	Farming on Plumgrove Farm,	630 H 1
Henderson, P.	Hand-book of Plants,	580 H 1
Higgs, H.	The Physiocrats,	330 H 2
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Hodgkin, T.	Italy and Her Invaders, 6 vols.,	945 H 1
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"	The Story of the Hills,	551 H 1
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"	Theory and Practice of Design,	740 J 1
Jay, Hon. John.	Letters,	816 J 1
Johnson, J. B.	Materials of Construction,	620 J 2
Kennelly, A. E., and	{ Electric Telegraphy,	654 H 1
Houston, E. J.		654 H 2
King, F. H.	The Soil,	631 K 2
Knight, Charles.	Popular History of England, 9 vols.,	942 K 1
Lamborn, R. H., <i>et al.</i>	Dragon Flies <i>v.</i> Mosquitoes,	595.7 L 1
Lawes and Gilbert.	Rothamstead Memoirs, 6 vols.,	630.7 R 1
Lecky, W. E. H.	History of England in the Eighteenth Century,	
	7 vols.,	942 L 2
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"	On the Origin of Insects,	595.7 L 2
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Major, V.	Viniculture of Claret,	634 M 1
Marsh, G. P.	The Earth as Modified by Human Action,	551 M 3
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Oman, C. W. C.	Europe: Dark Age,	940 O 1
Osborne, G. A.	Examples Differential Equations,	517 O 2
"	Differential and Integral Calculus,	517 O 1
Parsons, C. L., ed.	Register of Society of Colonial Wars in N. H.,	369 C 1
Parsons, S. B.	On the Rose,	716 P 1
Parsons, S. B. Jr.,	Landscape Gardening,	710 P 1
Pearmain, T. H.	Aids to Analysis of Foods and Drugs,	543 P 1
Perkins, J. B.	France under Louis XV, 2 vols.,	944 P 1
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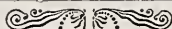
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THE

NEW

HAMPSHIRE
COLLEGE
MONTHLY

APRIL,
1898.

VOL. V.
No. 6.



Irving B. Moore ready

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V. APRIL, 1898. No. VI.

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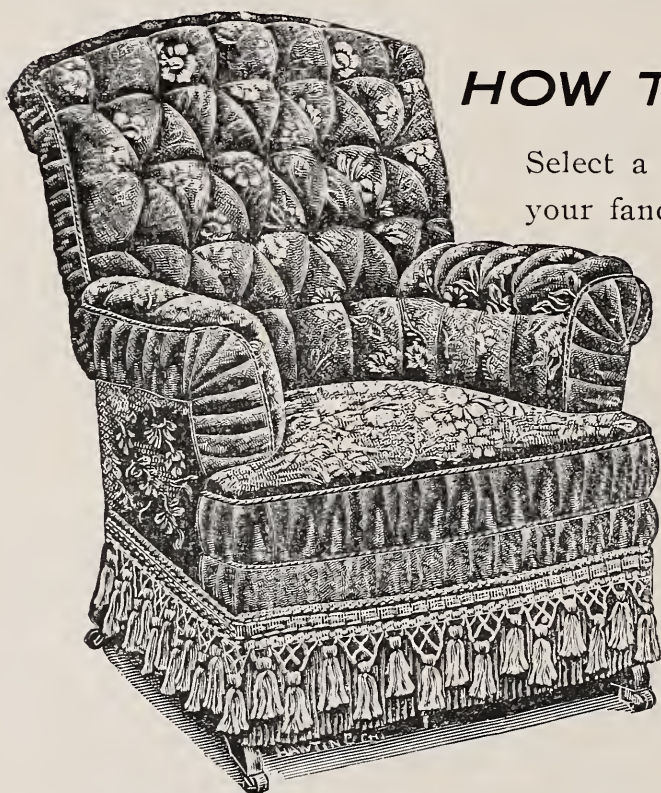
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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

VOL. V

APRIL, 1893

NO. 6

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATOR,

Lonesome? Not a bit of it, stranger. Why, most any time of day, or night, either, I can call up any one of a dozen of friends for a social chat, that is if there doesn't happen to be a grist of business going over the wire.

When I got the job of operator at this forsaken station, a hundred miles from anywhere, every one told me I might as well go and bury myself, and I didn't know but it was true. But it was about the only job I could get hold of, and back home in Vermont mother died—but never mind all that—you know some things can happen that make a man *want* to get out of everybody's way for awhile. So I took the job and soon found out I liked it. Good, healthy location out here, clear, sharp air; just take a look at those hills over in the west, how far off are they? Ten miles? No, sir, it's fifty by the government survey; the distances here fool an Easterner's eyes every time.

But, as I was saying, I've never been a bit lonesome. Six trains a day and they always stop to water-up here. And then there are the dozen other operators between the Junction and Black City. There's one of 'em, the man at Red Rock, that's a first-class man in every way. Pretty well educated, had to work for his living and couldn't stand the east wind in Boston, where he was brought up. I've never seen him; found out about him from the trainmen and the other operators, but, sir, the first time I heard him send a message I knew he was a good, solid man.

Can I tell who is sending by the click of the sounder? Why, of

course, I can. You can tell the handwriting of lots of folks, can't you, and a good many times you can read a man's character by his handwriting. Well, it's just the same way with one's telegraph hand. Every man has a peculiar style of his own and it's usually a characteristic style, too.

That chap at Red Rock and I often talk for two hours steady, when there are n't any trains running. Once, I remember, we got to discussing churches. He was a Congregationalist, while I was brought up the strictest kind of a Methodist, and we had a regular synod for about two hours. He said he wouldn't belong to a church where you had to take a minister whether you liked him or not, and that riled me so I shut off and wouldn't even send back "O. K." to show I was through. Then, one day he quoted a whole lot of poetry to me from one of his favorite authors—Holmes, I think it was.

But you ought to see the office in a thunder-storm, it's pretty, I tell you, in the night, especially. Many's the night I've laid awake on the bunk there watching the sharp, blue flashes zigzag across the sky, and then turned to see the little greenish balls of fire *spit* out of the lightning-arrester there. Danger—no, none to speak of; once, though, it *was* pretty lively here for a few minutes. You see, beyond the hills there, a big storm was raging, but I couldn't see it at all here. It was along about four in the afternoon, I had finished cleaning up and filling the switch lamps, and sat down to call up Charley at Red Rock. I remember opening the key and then all at once seeing a lot of blue and green fire. And the next thing I knew it was most dark and I was lying over in that corner there, and the telegraph instruments and the switch-board looked as though they had been run over by a freight train and then blown up. You see, a bolt struck the line somewhere and it travelled clear up here before it jumped to earth. Scared? Oh, no, of course not! But they say lightning never strikes twice in the same place.

Train robbers? Never saw any. Smash ups? No—hold on, though, there *was* one queer thing that happened to me once. It was in winter and we'd just had a big snow. The snow plow got through late Thursday night and Friday morning broke clear. Well, of course, trains ran anyhow Friday, but late Friday after-

noon about every thing seemed all straightened out. A freight had been stalled here during the storm, the engine had strained her cylinders, the engineer said, and he was tinkering on her all day Friday. Friday afternoon, about half-past three, he got her fixed, so he thought, and asked me if the track was all clear to Maxfield, that's the next station down line. There wasn't any train due there till six, so I told him to go ahead, and he pulled out. I stood watching him till he passed the switch, then I turned to go in and notify Maxfield. But, sir, just as I stepped inside, I heard the Maxfield operator calling me, and as soon as I answered he said, "Great Western express switched to our line here and left this station 3.32." Great Scott! thought I, he's forgotten the freight stalled here, and then I thought what a fool and how criminally careless I was to let the freight go without being *perfectly sure* the track was clear. Nine hundred and ninety-nine times out of a thousand it would have been all right, but this was the thousandth time. You can imagine I made a jump for the door to see if the freight was out of reach, but I was just in time to see the caboose disappear around the curve. And there isn't a quarter mile of straight track between here and Maxfield, and it's all grade, either up or down.

Come here to the door a minute. You see that little hill there, now look close, and you can make out the track as it climbs it. Now look a little further to the left and you can see it for a little ways where it goes down the other side. When I thought how I'd let the freight go out to run head-on into that special express I just slumped down by the door here and glued my eyes to that bit of track. I don't know how long it was, but it seemed two hours, before I saw the smoke of the freight in the timber patch below the hill there, and then I could just barely make out the engine. She came out into view, and started to climb the grade. Then I happened to glance over the other side, and, will you believe it, there was the express just starting to climb the other side. Lord, but I never want to feel again the way I did then. All I could do was to watch and wait to see which train would get to the top of the grade first and run down into the other. I kept imagining the whole thing, how the engineers would jam the reversing levers over, and how it would do no good, and how the

train would come together with a big smash and then it would be all quiet for a minute, and then—but I declare I can't think of it now without feeling queer. So I sat there and watched, and watched, and watched. The freight climbed the faster; there were thirteen cars in the express, and a sharp wind blowing against it. The freight was almost to the top when I saw a big, white puff of steam come up all around her and when it cleared away she was stopped. You see, she blew out that cylinder-head that was supposed to be fixed. Now, I knew they would send out men ahead with flags, but would they do it soon enough to stop the special? I couldn't see a man at that distance, but I could see the express. She climbed the grade steadily, it seemed as if she were almost over the summit, and if she once got to coming down the grade on the other side, there wasn't any power on earth could stop her before she smashed into the freight. She must have been quite a bit the other side of the summit, though, when I saw two little puffs of steam, and I knew then that she had seen the men from the freight and had whistled down brakes. Thankful? Well, rather, and—hello! there's the Junction calling me now, and there's your train just coming round the curve.



THE ORANGE INDUSTRY.

Any one who has not been to an orange-growing country has but a slight idea as to how the crop is grown, and in this sketch I shall try to give a brief account of it.

In the greater part of Florida the soil is a sandy loam and particularly adapted to the raising of oranges, and in fact that is the principal crop grown. The trees are planted from twenty to thirty feet apart each way; for about three years after they are planted the grower has to care for them before he can realize anything from his investment; but after that time they begin to yield, and the crop steadily increases, unless there are drawbacks.

The trees begin to bloom about the middle of February and do not cease till well along in March. It is at this season of the year that they look their best, and especially so, if the crop has not yet been gathered; with the golden fruit hanging amidst the dark green leaves, the snow-white blossoms and the swarms of bees that are buzzing everywhere. The fragrance from the bloom is perceptible at a great distance from the grove. Cultivation is kept up almost continually during the summer and lasts till about the first of September, when the grass is allowed to grow to be plowed under the following spring.

About Thanksgiving the fruit commences to turn golden, but does not get thoroughly ripe till Christmas, although much of it is shipped long before that time. Oranges, unlike apples, are all cut off close to the stem with clippers, and placed gently in boxes. It is not an uncommon thing to see a man on top of a twenty-five foot ladder, picking the fruit.

After being picked, the oranges are taken to the packing-house where they are sorted as to color, and all that will not stand shipment are thrown out. From the sorters they are carried to the sizer. There are many different kinds of these machines, but one in common use has a large hopper at one end and an endless chain passing over two sprocket wheels. The oranges are carried on the links of the chain, which automatically increase in size as they leave the hopper, and when the link gets large enough, the orange drops through into its bin. A crop is generally divided into six sizes each of which is packed in a different way. The packing done, the box is placed under a press and the lid pressed

down so that it can be fastened on. Then the box is stencilled with the number of oranges in it, variety, color, etc., hauled to the depot and placed in a car to be shipped to northern markets. Nearly all of the large packing-houses in the state are near a railroad or steamboat line, so that the fruit can be loaded without much handling.

I have seen, in groves where the trees were planted over twenty feet apart, the trees touching each other in the middle so that it would be impossible to drive a team between them. Some of these trees would yield over fifteen boxes of fruit in a single season.

R. M. K.

SHALL WE HAVE BASE-BALL OR GENERAL ATHLETICS THIS SPRING?

The opinion of the students seems to be somewhat divided as to whether we shall have base-ball or general athletics this spring. One thing is certain, if we do not do all in our power to support athletics all interest will die out, and in a short time it would be difficult to have a good team, either in foot-ball or base-ball.

If we give up base-ball for general athletics, I think a great mistake will be made, for the interest in base-ball is so much greater. A track team trains a whole season for a single meet, while a base-ball team trains for a series of games which cannot help but excite more enthusiasm than a single meet.

More than that, we are not prepared for general athletics. We have no gymnasium or track and without these the development of a successful track team is impossible. In base-ball we can get along without a gymnasium, although it is necessary in bringing out a fast team which can run bases and cover ground.

Class games can be arranged the first of the season which will help to bring the men out for practice and increase the interest in base-ball. Care, however, should be taken not to centre more interest in the class rather than in the college contests, which was noticeable last fall. All should work for the good of the 'varsity and the college as a whole.

If we have a good base-ball team this spring interest in athletics ought to increase, and when we are able to support the foot-

ball and base-ball teams in good style, then if the whole student-body is ready to put in time and money it will be early enough to take up general athletics.

H. H. C.

* * *

Between the closing of the foot-ball season in the fall and the opening of the base-ball season in the spring there is with us a time of inactivity, almost indifference, in athletics. The lack of a gymnasium is then severely felt, since nothing can be done to materially aid in the development of the base-ball team, and there is a vague uncertainty as to the outcome of the season. We have just passed this winter season and I believe none of us has entirely escaped its depressing influence. We have heard many expressions of doubt and some have even gone so far as to advocate dropping base-ball and to take up general athletics in its place.

Fortunately, this season has passed and these dismal forebodings have disappeared. With the favorable weather of last term came the first practice and with it the positive assurance that we have abundant material from which to develop a successful team. To give up at this point would, in my opinion, be a blow to athletics, the effects of which could not be effaced by many successful seasons. Moreover, it is impossible to substitute general athletics for base-ball, since the success, and consequently the interest, of a track team is concentrated in one event, while the contests in base-ball are extended through a whole season and in each event there may be as much at stake as in one athletic meet.

But what reason is there that we should not participate in both? We certainly have the material, and it would be humiliating, indeed, to admit there could be any other reason. If the interests of these two branches in any way conflicted the case would be different, but the fact is the one acts to the advantage of the other. However, in adding general athletics to our present sports, we meet with a great difficulty, the lack of a gymnasium. Until we possess a gymnasium and the facilities for keeping our athletic teams in condition during the winter, we cannot compete with other colleges on equal footing. Practice in general athletics during the winter, besides developing a track team, will do as

much towards the success of a base-ball team as the out-of-door work. Nevertheless, the use of such practice must not be misunderstood, for it has a distinct function of its own, that of keeping an athlete in good physical condition and to develop a quickness and agility which will enable him to play just so much "faster ball."

Again, its advantages are seen when the coach begins his work in the field. Instead of finding his men slow and out of condition he has a team which individually is well developed and he has only to devote his attention to the development of team work, that factor which wins games. Yet there is something in the spirit of such a management that should not be overlooked. There is no uncertainty, no chance for doubt—all depends on the faithful work of the players and the hearty support of all others.

Now, we lack this confidence and it seems to me that one of the worst difficulties that we have to contend with is the uncertainty, the vagueness of our knowledge in regard to our base-ball team at the opening of each spring. A team that begins the season doubtful of its success and with a doubtful support from the student-body is already half defeated. This fault cannot be eliminated by substituting general athletics nor by a combination of the two; it must be done by supplying the present deficiencies. Not until this serious defect is supplied can we secure perfect confidence and obtain our fullest development. Yet, we have sufficient means for base-ball and should make it a success but at the same time we ought to encourage general athletics as a means of general development and as a means of expressing our earnest desire to engage in this branch if proper facilities were provided. Let us then by our sincere and enthusiastic support help to secure this confidence and then make whatever is undertaken a success.

Ex 99.



One of the most important things a man can gain in a college course is the power of concentrating his energies. It is the men who can apply themselves that succeed both in college and out. It is lack of power of concentration which is at the bottom of most of our weaknesses here in college. We would have no trouble in sending out each year strong football and baseball teams if our men would concentrate their athletic energies during the season. The futile attempt to start a Banjo Club and the *rather* small measure of success which has attended the work of the Glee Club are excellent illustrations of a lack of concentration. The value of this power to put the whole of one's energy upon the subject in hand is no where more plainly shown than in the class room. The scholar who can *study* for half an hour accomplishes more than he who sits for two hours with an open book in his hand and a wandering mind in his head.

We can, to a certain extent, acquire this power and we can carry it to a very high stage of development. It is one of the most desirable results of a college course, and we should all endeavor to acquire and cultivate this power of concentration.

* * *

We are glad to have our college noticed in the NICODEMUS. newspapers, and are always glad to have any of our students report the doings of the N. H. C. to any state paper *if* he reports these doings truthfully and in a proper manner. But we do *not* like the style nor the matter which is reported to the *Granite State News* from Durham. We do not know who "Nicodemus" is, but whoever he is, he does not truthfully represent the doings here. The facts are, in nearly every case, very much exaggerated and the whole tone is such as

to give an utterly wrong impression. There was once a *Boston Globe* reporter here, who misused his position and was rather pointedly warned to behave himself, which he did thereafter. We wish "Nicodemus" would go and do likewise.

* * *

THOSE LETTERS. We are sorry that the first award of N. H.'s to the '97 foot-ball team has given such dissatisfaction in some quarters. But those students who think Mr. Sanborn wronged, and Mr. Sanborn himself, can take comfort in the fact that without doubt during his whole course here Mr. Sanborn has seen more of N. H. C. foot-ball life, and has done more service for N. H. C. on the gridiron than any other man now in college.

* * *

THE COLLEGE SONG. The committee, to which the competition for a New Hampshire College Song was referred, has reported to the Editorial Board of the MONTHLY that it did not consider that any of the contributions submitted were entitled to receive the prize of \$10 offered for the words of the song. The contributions were all good but were hardly suited to become the distinctive song of N. H. C.

We regret that the committee felt compelled to take this action, but heartily support them in their decision. Some of the articles were very good poetry, but lacked the snap and swing which a college song must have. However, we still hope for a distinctive college song in the near future.

* * *

THIS TERM'S RHETORICALS. One of the most marked improvements in college this year has been in the character of the rhetorical exercises. The rhetorical exercises are becoming more nearly what such exercises should be. The themes and orations have been more carefully written and original thoughts have been more plentiful, and the delivery of the orations has been much better. There is, however, still much room for improvement. Rhetoricals are looked on as a disagreeable necessity, and if a student "gets through" he is usually satisfied. Something of a more ambitious oratorical spirit is faintly visible, and this spirit should be nourished till

every student tries to do his very best in these exercises—the only ones of their kind in college.

* * *

A new system of registration is being tried this term; the election slips are given to the professors. Each student who has made his elections has already registered for the term, and no special registration slips are necessary. The rank of each student is thus calculated from the first recitation, and not from the time he registers. It is hoped that this system will be more satisfactory than the old system as it avoids the bother of special registration slips.



L. D. Hayes '97 is assisting Mr. Morris in the president's office.

A. W. Colburn '97 was in town several days last month, seeing his old friends.

Muzzey '00 recently received a visit from his father and Miss E. J. Lovell, of Tilton.

March 8 was town-meeting day and exercises at college were suspended at 10 o'clock.

Miss Burnham '00 gave a whist party to a few of her friends on the evening of March 16.

Mrs. Murkland was called to Middlebury, Vt., on March 5, on account of the death of her father.

The friends of Demeritt '99, were much pained to learn of the death of his mother during vacation.

The second course in dancing-school is being well attended, and we see some new faces among its pupils.

A whist party was given to the faculty at the home of Prof. Parsons on Friday evening, March 18.

Lyon '01 has moved from the Meserve house to "The Nashuway" where he rooms with Norcross and Barnard.

It was stated in our last issue that Miss E. L. Simpson had left college. She intends to return again in the fall, however.

At a recent meeting of the class of '98, Mr. Butterfield was elected manager, and Mr. Smith captain of the class base-ball team.

Lieut. Clark recently passed successful examinations for promotion to first lieutenant, and now wears one bar on his shoulder-straps.

Practice in base-ball has begun and several games are scheduled for this term although the dates are not yet full. The first game will be with Exeter on April 27.

A new stereopticon has been purchased for the chemical lecture room. It has all the modern attachments and is run by electricity. Its work is very satisfactory.

To the contributor of the personal notice in regard to Mr. Morris which appeared in our last issue: "One never knows, you can't be too careful." (George Blatchford).

Moore '98, who had a class in elementary physics at the college two years ago, will teach the students in the preparatory and two years' course this term in the same study.

Orders No. 3 in the military department forbids any student who is excused from drill on account of doctor's certificate, to participate in any athletic contests of the college.

It is the intention of the pastor of the church to make the Sunday evening services composed mostly of singing, for awhile, in order that the people may become familiar with the hymns.

A novel entertainment was presented at Thompson Hall, on March 17, afternoon and evening, consisting of a concert and toy symphony. The orchestra was composed of about a dozen persons who played on toy instruments. The playing, which was well executed, showed much practice and was highly appreciated.

Mr. McCready's solos were finely rendered while the piano selections by Miss Dewey and the reading by Mrs. Janin were enjoyed by all. Two selections were sung by the glee club. The proceeds will go towards paying the church debt.

On March 3, the Granite Chapter, Q. T. V. fraternity, gave their second annual entertainment, in Thompson Hall.

At 8 o'clock a reception was held in the agricultural lecture room. The receiving committee were Mr. B. D. Tolles, W. G. M., and Prof. and Mrs. Morse. Following the reception, an entertainment was given in the hall above. Music was furnished by a part of Blaisdell's orchestra and a drama was presented, entitled, "A Limb o' the Law," consisting of two acts.

The following is the cast of characters:

Augustus de Benham, a rising young lawyer, the "Limb o' the Law,"	W. E. Hunt.
Mr. De Benham, an elderly gentleman of wealth and leisure,	J. A. Foord.
Mr. Grayham, also well off,	R. C. Butterfield.
Clem Bancroft, a college friend of Augustus,	H. C. Mathes.
Kit, Augustus' servant with a dark complexion and a light heart,	H. W. Muzzey.
James, servant of Mr. Grayham "quite Henglish,"	R. M. Wright.
Mrs. Grayham, an elderly lady,	H. C. Baker.
Miss Alice de Benham, sister of Augustus,	J. W. Fullerton.
Miss Julia Grayham, the charming daughter of Mr. Grayham,	C. T. Staniels.
The Lady in Black,	G. A. Morgan.

The entertainment was followed by refreshments consisting of ice cream and cake, after which the floor was cleared for informal dancing. A good number of old students and out-of-town friends were present and the affair passed off most pleasantly and successfully.

On the evening of March 11, the Zeta Epsilon Zeta society gave a reception and ball at Thompson Hall, to the students, faculty, and friends. A special train brought a large number of guests from Dover and many were present from other towns. The ball was tastefully decorated with the blended colors of the society and the college. The alcoves were most tastily arranged with draperies, furniture, and colored lights. The Columbian orchestra, of Lawrence, furnished excellent music for the well-arranged order of dances which was enjoyed until 1.30 o'clock. The reception committee consisting of Mrs. C. H. Pettee, Mrs. C. M. Weed,

Mr. H. P. Richardson, and Mr. E. H. Hancock, received the guests from 8 until 9 o'clock, after which the grand march was formed on the second floor and led by G. S. Demeritt and lady to the hall above. Nearly one hundred couples took part in the march. At intermission refreshments were served in the museum and drawing-room. The floor was in charge of Demeritt '99, who was ably assisted by Smith '98, Hancock '98, Horton '99, Nelson '00, Runlett '00, Mathes '00, Grover '01, Lewis '01. The patronesses were Mrs. Kingsbury, Mrs. Rane, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Waterhouse, and Mrs. Janin.

THE CHEMICAL TRIP.

The members of the class in applied chemistry improved their vacation by inspecting large manufacturing and chemical industries in and around Boston. Messrs. Barnard, Given, Hunt, and Morgan left College Thursday morning, March 24th, and spent the next three days with other students under the direction of Prof. Charles L. Parsons in becoming familiar with practical chemistry as applied to industries.

The first place visited was the Chadwick Lead Co. in Fort Hill Square where the superintendent explained the processes of making sheet lead and lead and tin pipe. The party of mechanical engineering students under Mr. Hawes also visited this Lead works at the same time. In Charlestown, the pottery establishment of Edmands and Hooper was inspected, and it was here that one of the most interesting things on the whole trip was seen, *i. e.*, the potters moulding their vessels from clay by the use of the "potter's wheel." It seems rather singular, perhaps, that no machine has yet been devised that will satisfactorily take the place of this "centuries old" and simple method. The glazing of the earthenware jars in the kilns by the addition of common salt to the fire was also noticed here.

Continuing further in Charlestown, we came to the brewery of the Van Nostrand Co., and were shown over the whole plant, including the engine, cold-storage, and bottling rooms. In the afternoon of Thursday, the Union Glass Works, in Somerville, was the first place visited. The blowing of the molten glass into

the desired shape and form proved to be very interesting to watch.

The manufactories of Curtis Davis & Co., in Cambridgeport, came next in our itinerary. The details of soap making, and the recovery of such by-products as glycerine (which really forms a large part of the business) were carefully explained, and made clear to all the members of the party, thanks to the kindness of Mr. J. W. Loveland, who took especial pains to make us familiar with the different processes.

Friday morning, we were scheduled to take in the Baeder-Adamson factory at Woburn, and the Merrimack Chemical Works at Wilmington, but time would only permit of the latter. Nearly all of the forenoon was spent in examination, under the leadership of Mr. Walls, of the processes for the manufacture of sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and also those for the manufacture of aluminum sulphate, aluminum hydroxide, potash, soda, and ammonia alums. The enormous amounts of sheet lead used in such an industry seem startling, at first, for it was said that there were 600,000 pounds of lead in sulphuric acid tanks alone. Another expensive bit of apparatus were the platinum stills, used for concentrating sulphuric acid, each still being valued at \$5,500. The members of the party are of the opinion that they were thoroughly disinfected by the sulphur-dioxide fumes emanating from the Glover & Gay-Lussac towers, but the chemist, Mr. Walls, did not appear to mind the suffocating odor in the least.

The afternoon brought a combination of pleasure and instruction, for, through the kindness of the Bradley Fertilizer Co., the trim tug, *Robert S. Bradley*, was placed at the disposal of Professor Parsons and party. It was a delightful trip down the bay to North Weymouth, where the factories are located, and the members of the party had a very pleasant time with the captain in the pilot-house, learning the geography of Boston harbor, as well as an attempt to "box" the compass. We were shown through the factories by Mr. Colburn, and then Mr. Benson, the chemist, piloted us through their sulphuric acid manufactory. The return to Boston was made about 7 o'clock p. m. The thanks of the entire party are tendered Mr. W. T. Mann and Mr. Curtis of Bradley Fertilizer Co., for their very successful efforts to make an interesting trip.

Through the courtesy of Professor Parsons, the members of the class were invited to attend the local section meeting of the American Chemical Society at the Parker house, on Friday evening. Saturday morning found the students of both parties, with Professor Pettee and Mr. Hawes *en route* for the Watertown arsenal, where the forenoon was spent in examining the many shops for the manufacture of munitions of war. A sergeant of the detachment of the Ordnance Department stationed there, kindly showed some of the students through the barracks. In the afternoon, the gas-plant at South Boston operated by the Bay State Gas Co. was visited. No coal-gas is made, but a very large amount of water-gas is made daily. Returning to the city, the new "Washington Light" was seen at the rooms of the George Washington Lighting Co., and the trip was over for the class of 1898. The members of the class in Applied Chemistry desire to thank Professor Parsons for his thoughtfulness in planning the trip, and the many favors received at his hands.

W. E. H.

THE ENGINEERING TRIP.

"Rap! Rap! Rap!" — "Rap!! Rap!! Rap!!" Y-e-a-s. "Six o'clock." This was the summons that aroused me Thursday morning after a hard day's work the day before; for what is harder than visiting shops, foundries, and warerooms on a trip of inspection.

Although still half asleep, I arose and making a hasty toilet started out with my companion in search of the nearest restaurant. It was a cool morning, but just the right time to walk, so having obtained breakfast we turned our faces toward Pearl street where we were to meet the other boys.

Arriving there somewhat ahead of time, we wandered toward the wharfs, which have always possessed a peculiar attraction for me. The arrival of a steamship from New York was the only thing of especial interest unless you count fish, for they surrounded you on all sides, as a large number of vessels having just arrived from the "banks" were unloading their catch. At 8 o'clock we joined the "procesh" and started for the General Electric power station. This is situated close to the river so that

all coal is unloaded directly from lighters into the station coal sheds, in this way reducing the cost of transportation which is no small item in the course of a year.

Five engines furnished the power,—one thirteen hundred H. P. compound engine with steam jacketed cylinders, the others six hundred and fifty H. P. triple expansion engines.

Rotary transformers and a complicated switch-board operated by electric buttons and connected to storage batteries and resistance coils controlled the current. The mechanism of the switch-board and batteries was very complicated. The foreman informed us that only one man, and he was the German who put them in, understood it.

The next place of interest was the Chadwick lead works. Here we had the opportunity of seeing the interesting operation of "squirting" lead pipe. The machine for accomplishing this consisted of a cylinder of about six inches internal diameter. A plunger fitting this as closely as possible was supplied at the bottom with a die the exact size of the external diameter of the pipe. A steel rod was placed in the cylinder so as to be exactly central with the hole in the die. The cylinder was arranged so that cold water or steam could be circulated through this, thus maintaining the lead at the desired temperature.

The molten lead, having been run into the cylinder and allowed to set, was then subjected to a pressure of about 4,000 lbs. sq. in. and the lead forced out through the die as lead pipes. Block tin pipe was made in the same way except that the tin was allowed to cool before "squirting," the heat generated during the operation being sufficient to heat the metal to the right temperature. In making sheet lead the first operation was to cast an ingot. This was usually made about six inches thick and six or eight feet square. When cold it was rolled to a thickness of about three-fourths of an inch, and then cut up, the separate pieces being then rolled to the desired thickness.

At the General Electric works in Lynn there were many interesting machines, especially the automatic machines for making nuts, screws, binding-posts, washers, and such small things. They were built and operated on the principle of the turret lathe, one man being able to run five or six machines.

One particularly noticeable feature in the foundries and large machine shops were the electric cranes. They are capable of handling enormous loads and can be operated with great ease and rapidity.

Nearly all engines, in the shops which we visited, had a Corliss type of valve motion which is known to all engineers to be a great economizer.

In all places which we visited, the greatest attention was shown us. Every one seemed glad to see us and explain all things of interest.

Saturday came all too soon, and we were obliged to give up some of the places on the schedule and turn our faces toward Durham, but it was with the feeling that our time had been well spent.

EXCHANGES.

Many of our old friends have come to us somewhat irregularly of late and we greatly miss their appearance on our table. One of those that we have missed particularly is the *Pratt Institute Monthly*, a copy of which we have not seen for several months.

The *Amulet* has a very interesting article on "First Person, Singular," that shows careful preparation. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that personality is well worth cultivating, and adds:

"The independent, self-assertive man is the man who wins honor and distinction. It is breaking a path by individual effort into the undiscovered and unknown that brings a man to the front. The glory rests not upon the followers, but upon the leader. The laurel is not for the masses, but for the one."

Another sketch on life culture is found in the *Gray Jacket*, on thoughts unspoken. It is in a sense a character sketch, concise and well written. Would that all students, college and others, pause and seriously reflect upon their dreams and actions.

We notice that the *Cadet* (U. of M.) offers a cash prize for a distinctive college song. The current issue contains a very readable essay on the life of Henry David Thoreau. If the students at N. H. C. think it a hardship to have our present rules in force relating to the wearing of civilian's clothing, they should bear in

mind the fact that at U. of M. there are regulations in regard to the same matter. He quotes a section of one of their latest regulations :

“ After this no student shall appear in military recitation except in full uniform, nor shall other than the complete uniform be worn. One mark is given for each offense, three such marks constituting an arrearage drill.”

The *Agriculturist*, we notice, edits on the action of their faculty as regards the non-participation in athletics until the Athletic Association indebtedness is paid off, or at least in a fair way to be cancelled. We can appreciate, perhaps, what condition the students of Ohio State University are in for it is not *many* years since our association was in somewhat the same fix. Put your athletics on a business basis and then the college authorities will aid in every way possible.

In many of our exchanges we have noticed editorials on the *Maine* disaster in Havana harbor. Nearly all have taken very conservative views in regard to the matter. The *Gray Jacket* this month, as it seems to us, has gone farther in its statements than many others. The spirit of Captain Sigsbee to reserve judgment until proper investigation had been made is hardly followed in this editorial. We see no reason why the authorities at Washington should be criticised for “ making haste slowly ” but think their coolness and reserve very commendable. We do not wish to be understood as desirous of peace at *any* price but do not see the sense in crying “ *War ! War !* ” at the least provocation. We await developments.

SONG.

O, the heart of March is wild as a bird
That's yearning to use its wings !
It thrills in the wind and it throbs in the wind,
With the wind it leaps and flings,
And the cardinal lights in the bare tree-tops,
And sings, and sings, and sings.

O, the joy of it beats in my blood, mad joy
At the strenuous life of things !
And I, with the cardinal, watch the buds
For the message their bursting brings,
While warm as flame in the bare tree-tops,
He sings, and sings, and sings.

NOTES ON FERTILIZERS.

A bulletin (No. 49) has just been issued, giving the results of the inspection of fertilizers in 1897 made by the New Hampshire College Agricultural Experiment Station in coöperation with the State Board of Agriculture. In discussing the results Prof. Fred W. Morse, the chemist in charge, publishes the following notes of general interest:

Fertilizers, during the year just ended, have been lower in price than ever before, and indications are that they will be even cheaper during the year to come. The result of the cheapening of the chemical constituents has been to raise the quality of the mixed fertilizers somewhat above the minimum guarantee and consequently there are very few samples showing deficits in their composition. Out of 448 separate guarantees, only 28 failed to either exceed the requirements or come within the limits of error in sampling and analyzing. These exceptions included five guarantees of nitrogen, seven of total phosphoric acid, 14 of available phosphoric acid and two of potash, and were scattered through 24 distinct brands representing 18 different manufacturers, thus indicating that there was no attempt at fraud, but either slight carelessness or accident in mixing and bagging the materials. In no case would the guaranteed value have been noticeably affected.

A study of the tabulated analyses has shown a few points that are of importance to the user of ready-mixed chemical fertilizers.

One hundred and twelve different brands of mixed fertilizers are included in the tables. Of these, 56 brands are not guaranteed to contain more than two per cent. of nitrogen, and 51 brands more than two per cent. of potash. Only 15 brands are claimed to contain more than three per cent. of nitrogen, and but 17 brands to contain more than six per cent. of potash. On the other hand 73 brands are claimed to contain more than eight per cent. of available phosphoric acid.

It may thus be easily seen that the average buyer of fertilizers is purchasing regularly about four times as much phosphoric acid as nitrogen and from two to four times as much phosphoric acid as potash. The persistent use of the average fertilizer must then result in an accumulation of useless phosphoric acid in the soil,

accompanied by an exhaustion of the soil's available nitrogen and potash, and in diminishing crops. On most of our New Hampshire soils such a fertilizer will need to be employed in conjunction with barnyard manure, to be economical, since the manure will supply the nitrogen and potash, which the fertilizer lacks.

Thirty one brands are not warranted to contain more than 1.5 per cent. of nitrogen, and have been prepared and placed on the market, because of the demand for cheap fertilizers. Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient of a fertilizer, costing about three times as much as either potash or available phosphoric acid, and is invariably the constituent to be lowered in a mixed fertilizer in order to reduce the price.

It is only in exceptional soils, such as new ground or land previously heavily manured, that crops will receive nitrogen sufficient for successful growth when such low-grade fertilizers are applied. Several letters have been received during the past year, testifying to the disappointment liable to be incurred by the users of fertilizers containing small proportions of active nitrogen.

The buyers of ready-mixed fertilizers should bear in mind that it is as important that they study the composition of the fertilizers as that the station chemist does. In the latter case it is essential to know merely that the analyses and guarantees are alike, while in the former case it is necessary to know that the composition is suitable for the uses intended. The name of a brand is no indication that it is suitable for a special crop. Hardly two manufacturers agree in their special fertilizers for corn and similar crops, while some companies issue not less than three distinct mixtures each for such a crop as potatoes.

It should also be remembered that there is no "best fertilizer" made, but each farmer may by careful observation determine those brands which serve his purpose best, and he should know them by their composition, instead of simply by name or price. A comparison of the constituents of any ten fertilizers reported in the foregoing table should convince the user of commercial fertilizers that they cannot be bought haphazard and return a profit to the buyer. The user must try to find out the class of mixture that he needs and thus avoid purchasing unnecessary ingredients while failing to secure necessary ones.

This bulletin will be sent free to any address on application to Experiment Station, Durham, N. H.

ADDITIONS TO THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Aikman, C. M.	Milk; its Nature and Composition,	637 A 4
Allen, Grant.	Colour Sense; an Essay in Psychology,	152 A 1
Badenoch, L. N.	Romance of the Insect World,	595.7 B 1
Barnes, J.	Asparagus Culture,	635 B 2
Berthoud, S. H.	LeMonde des Insects,	595.7 B 3
Billings, F. S.	Relation of Animal Diseases to Public Health,	619 B 1
Buckton, G. B.	Monograph of British Aphides, 4 vols.,	595.7 B 4
Burbury, S. H.	Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism, 2 vols.,	537 W 1
Darwin, C.	Journal of Researches,	508 D 1
Deckar, J. W.	Cheddar Cheese Making,	637 D 1
Dyer, T. H.	Modern Europe, 5 vols.,	940 D 1
Fabre, J. H.	Souvenirs Entomologiques, 3 vols.,	595.7 F 1
Fulton, J. A.	Peach Culture,	634 F 1
Gamgee, A.	Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body, 2 vols.,	612.01 G 1
Griffiths, A. B.	Diseases of Crops and Their Remedies,	632 G 1
Hassall, A.	Handbook of European History,	940 H 2
Houston, E. J.	Outlines of Forestry,	634.9 H 2
Huish, R.	Bees,	638 H 1
Hunt, M. A.	How to Grow Cut Flowers,	716 H 2
Hutchinson, H. N.	Extinct Monsters,	560 H 1
" "	Creatures of Other Days,	560 H 2
Hyde, E. W.	Directional Calculus,	517 H 1
Kirby, W. F.	Elementary Text-book of Entomology,	595.7 K 1
Kirby, Wm.	Introduction to Entomology,	595.7 K 2
Lacordaire, T.	Faune Entomologique,	595.7 B 2
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THE

NEW

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COLLEGE

MONTHLY

MAY,

1898.

VOL. V.

No. 7.



Ernest B. McCready

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V.

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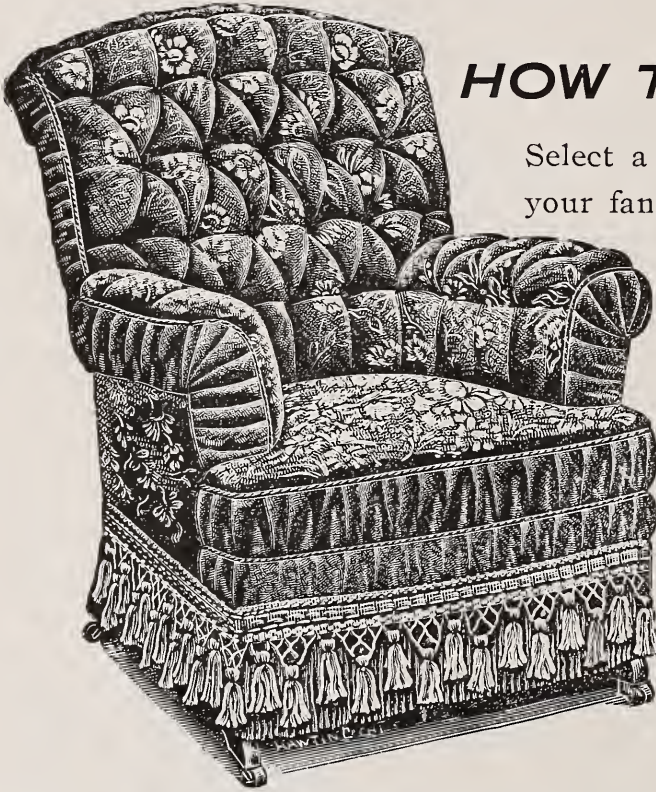
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RICHARD COLE BUTTERFIELD.

Died April 9, 1898.

THE
NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE
MONTHLY

VOL. V

MAY, 1898

NO. 7

THE POWER OF DECISION.

There is in the life of every individual a certain time of decision which perhaps changes his whole future life, and if this decision is not made intelligently, he has a life-time to regret it. The power of decision involves first a sense of association, then discrimination, and lastly a sense of choice between certain more or less definite lines of action. This power of decision, or choice, varies with individuals, and this one characteristic may be the chief difference between the characters of two persons. It is said of one governor of New York that because he was unable to decide whether to have quail or partridge for dinner one day, he lost the presidency of the United States. Thus the fate of a nation hung for a moment upon this man's power of decision.

To some decision comes instinctively without effort; they are able to decide quickly and accurately the course of action to be taken, and begin at once to act on the decision. Two questions come up for decision, each presenting perhaps an equal claim to one's attention, both involving the same amount of pleasure, pain, or work as the case may be, and it becomes necessary for one to gather his thoughts and make up his mind quickly which of the two alternatives to follow.

The power to decide quickly sometimes claims our admiration to a wonderful degree. What would an athlete amount to if he hesitated for a moment what to do; or what would be the result if a person were drowning and we were undecided in what way to go to work to save him; or what railroad would employ an

engineer who was unable to decide what to do when he saw a red flag ahead; and was it not those commanders who decided quickly who won the day in the history of war?

Without the habit of quick decisions, especially in matters of importance, it sometimes becomes practically impossible to decide between two alternatives. It may be that we are sometimes better off in the long run of life if we do not decide in a short time matters of vital importance. We may need to make a deep and careful study of the end in view, and the conditions involved in order to judge intelligently which would be the better course.

Every day and every moment we are called upon to decide between certain lines of action; in our study we may have to decide whether to study longer or to let it go till a more convenient time; whether to do our best or to let things slide, and a thousand other small decisions which go to make up the daily happenings of our lives.

It doesn't pay always to be in a state of indecision, to allow ourselves too much time in deciding any matter, for it may be we have a certain opportunity, the carrying out of which requires immediate and final decision, and if we are unable to make this decision the opportunity passes never to return.

R. C. BUTTERFIELD.

AN AUGUST INCIDENT.

It was a pleasant afternoon about the first of August, when I found myself in company with a friend on the little station platform at Malvina, P. Q. The mixed train that had brought us thither at the tremendous speed of a dozen miles per hour was disappearing with something of an effort around a curve, and my friend was interrogating the station agent as to the abode of a certain Mr. King, who was to be our guide and host.

I had known that we were going into French Canada, and it had been with a little bit of regret that I had learned the name of our prospective host, naturally concluding from it that he must be a Yankee. I was quickly reassured, however, on discovering that the name *King* was but a translation of *Roi*, and that the gentleman in question was a full blooded Canadian. His home

was pointed out to us at the crest of a very steep hill, and in the course of a few minutes we arrived there. Mr. Roi was away from home, and had consequently not received the telegram sent a short time before to inform him of our projected visit, and we were somewhat coolly received by Madame Roi, who nevertheless allowed us to deposit our grips and other impedimenta within the house, while we took a short excursion into the woods. Returning about five o'clock we found that Mr. Roi had returned, and succeeded in reassuring his better half, and that a good supper had been prepared for us.

After partaking of it we took a stroll over to the village, if I may call the two or three houses clustered around the store and postoffice by this name. The latter institution was kept by the parents of our host, a corpulent old couple who seemed to take life easy. The woman was spinning as we entered and a number of snow white rolls of wool were lying about. The postoffice itself was in a table drawer in the living room. M. Roi, senior, was quite ready to talk on almost any subject, and was especially eloquent on the subject of the United States tariff. In fact, the tariff of our own country is of much more importance to the farmers of Canada than to almost any class of people in the United States, as was well evidenced by the weekly papers which were largely occupied in the discussion of the Wilson bill, then about going into effect. The ire, not only of the postmaster, but of everyone with whom I spoke on the subject, was especially kindled by a tax on raspberries which, if what I heard was true, would make a difference of hundreds and even thousands of dollars in the united income of the people of that township alone. These berries grow in the clearing in wonderful profusion, and were largely picked by the women and children, and shipped to the states to be manufactured into jam. The price per quart was low enough in any case, and taking from this the amount of the duty as well, would make their picking unprofitable.

That evening M. Roi gave us a very interesting account of the people of that part of the Dominion. He himself seemed to be a very well educated man and was a subscriber to several newspapers, both French and English. "I have to take English paper so I shan't forget English," he said. Most of the men can speak

the language, but the women and younger children seldom have any knowledge of it. It is taught in the public schools, but is not compulsory. "It do no good," remarked M. Roi, "they forget it all in two week."

Almost the only crop raised in that neighborhood was hay, which grew to an extent hard to realize in southern New Hampshire. Apples were not grown at all, from a belief that they would not do well, but no one seemed to have tried it to see if it were true, as near as I could ascertain. Sheep were bred to some extent and the wool was largely used to make directly into clothing. It was sent to a mill to be carded and washed, and was then spun and woven by the women. One man with whom we had a little conversation was anxious to know what kind of spinning wheels were used in the states. We answered that all the wool was spun by machinery in big factories. This seemed to confound our interrogator who presently wanted to know "what the women found to do."

The home of M. Roi was composed of two distinct buildings united by an open porch. One of them contained the kitchen and wood shed, the other the sitting room, sleeping room, and the room which was placed at our disposal. The furniture consisted solely of chairs, a table, and a large old fashioned settle which was not all a settle. It had a very commodious seat which turned over, forming a deep box resting on the floor and perhaps four by six feet by two feet high. In this the younger children found a resting place for the night, and as near as I could estimate there were at least five reposed there.

Our room was also the wardrobe, and the walls were covered with Sunday finery. A number of gorgeously colored prints of a religious nature adorned the walls, and on a shelf in one corner were a supply of empty patent medicine bottles, the contents of which had obviously been consumed by Madame Roi.

The next day was rainy, but none the less we spent the day in the woods. The station of Malvinia is but a mile or two from the boundary of New Hampshire, and nearly opposite the extreme northwestern corner, and it was in New Hampshire that our route lay. The boundary between the two nations at the point where we first crossed it was a tiny rill, the head waters of

Hall's stream, and so small that it seemed as if it were in momentary danger of sinking into the earth, or of being absorbed by some especially large clump of moss. Toward evening we again encountered it; this time grown to a respectable size, and harboring trout innumerable. Our guide produced hooks and lines and we soon had a goodly supply of the speckled beauties to grace our supper table.

The following morning we arose bright and early and found that the clouds had rolled away, and that the sun was shining brightly on a dewy and glistening world. The valley, which was deep and winding, was filled with mist, which with the sun striking upon it formed a scene of singular beauty. The merry offspring of our host (there were above a dozen by actual count) were busy according to their ages and tastes.

Most of them were gathered in a corner of a pasture a short distance from the buildings, where was being enacted a rural scene not often seen in the states. The older girls were engaged with stools and pails in milking the cows in the open pasture. Several colts who wished to have a share in what was going on were kept at a distance by some younger children, while a flock of black and white sheep were feeding a little ways off, and some pigs were loudly clamoring for attention at an empty trough. Some of the youngest children were busy attempting to feed some young puppies with new milk, and the old dog was rather anxiously regarding the proceedings.

The morning tasks were soon ended and breakfast disposed of, when we again turned our faces towards the woods. We carried a supply of provisions sufficient for two days, and that night was spent by a camp fire on a couch of aromatic fir. The next day was spent in tramping, and on reaching the house of our host early in the evening we learned that we were wanted in West Stewartown that evening if possible. It was already almost dark, but hastily packing up our goods and chattels we departed on a buckboard drawn by two fat and lively horses, driven by M. Roi. The drive for the first six or eight miles over the treacherous roads of those parts was no pleasant affair, but we arrived without mishap at Pawketville, where we hired another team to convey us the rest of the way. Our driver for this stage was an

old Frenchman, with a comical twinkle in his eye, and a white goatee which somehow set it off to perfection. His command of English was none of the most fluent, but he did his best to keep up an interesting conversation and succeeded quite as well as he could have desired. The drive was a long one and his horse none of the fastest, but the night was very beautiful and it soon passed; we passed by the custom house without let or hindrance, though, for all the officials or I myself knew for that matter, we might have a hundred dollars worth of lace, for a good sized package had been given to our driver by the storekeeper at Pawketville the last moment before leaving, with minute directions as to its destination in Stewartstown. Arrived at the hotel the landlord met us at the door in a glorious state of intoxication. He wanted to treat all around, and was especially importunate with our driver, insisting that he should come in and have something. The poor man did not know what to make of it, his poor knowledge of English, and especially his English standing him in poor stead, and kept repeating, "No, sir, no, no, no."

Would n't he have a cigar then? "Best cigarsh in cashe at—hic—his disposal."

"No, no, no thank, sir." Yes, he would have a cigar, too, and the proprietor pulled a handful out of his pocket and passed them to him.

The poor man might not understand English, but this action was unmistakable. He accepted the proffered gift with a hand trembling with emotion and cast about in his vocabulary for the words of thanks that would not come, "O! O! O! O! You *good* man," was all he could say.

AN INNOCENT VICTIM.

[Suggested by a painting by Seymour S. Thomas, bearing the above title.]

'Tis morning. The sun, a huge ball of fire, rising in the east betokens another sweltering summer day. The air, parched by continued heat, is dry and hot; the usual freshness of a summer morn is absent.

For three days now the sun had thus risen, had cast its suffocating rays upon a scorched and withering landscape, and had

descended into the west as red and glowing as in the beginning. For three days it had thus risen and set, and on each day its fiery rays had fallen upon two hostile bands, at first many miles apart.

But each succeeding day had seen these bands draw nearer and nearer together; on each succeeding day the earth had resounded with the tread of thousands of feet; and each succeeding day had seen the ranks of the opposing forces become thinner and thinner, and the roadsides become more and more thickly strewn with the bodies of men,—suffering, yes perishing under the scalding rays of the sun.

'Tis the morning of the fourth day. The sun, a huge glowing ball of fire, rising in the east betokens another sweltering summer day. Its rays fall down unflinchingly upon the two armies, each preparing for the approaching conflict, each determined to win, or die for the cause which it represents. The weary, dusty marching is about over—the conflict about to begin.

The sun rises higher and higher in the heavens—its heat unabated. Not a breath of air passes across the arid plain, now so calm and serene; not a twig of the surrounding trees moves, not a leaf quivers. Even the merry songsters are quiet, as if subdued by consciousness of the approaching struggle. Not a sound is heard, save the distant yet ever approaching thuds caused by the trampings of the mighty bands.

* * * * *

'Tis noon. The oppresssive silence has been broken. The armies have met on the barren plain. The air resounds with rattle of musketry, the boom of cannon, and the screeches of the wounded and dying. Company charges against company, man fights against man, life is sacrificed for life. The opposing bands grow smaller, the number of the dying and dead grows larger, and still brother fights against brother. Through clouds of smoke and powder the bloody sun looks down upon the bloody field, and still the carnage continues. Is this the glory of war? Is human life, then, worth so little?

* * * * *

'Tis evening. The sun sinks, as it were, into a sea of blood. But what a spectacle it leaves behind it upon the plain. The

armies have withdrawn, the one, victorious, the other, vanquished. A victory has been won, perhaps for the best, perhaps for the worst—we know not—but at what a cost! Everywhere are seen the bodies of the dead and wounded, and everywhere are heard the feeble cries of water, water, water.

Flitting here and there among the wounded are seen white robed figures bearing upon their breasts the figure of the cross. Angels of mercy they are called by the wounded—what the world calls them it matters not. They have been early on the field, ministering to the wants of the suffering—ministering to friend and foe without discrimination. Angels of mercy they truly are, if such there be in this world. Early they appeared on the field of carnage, yes, some it would seem, too early.

The sun has set; the stars have appeared one by one in the blue firmament above, and the silvery moon rises only to look down upon one of the saddest of all the sad scenes of war.

A gentle breeze now steals over the plain, cooling many a feverish brow and many a parched lip. But beneath the quivering leaves of an aspen tree it passes unfelt—for it came too late.

There lies the body of a youthful soldier; his spirit has departed. His head rests upon the shoulder of his ministering angel—a Sister of Mercy. His light, curling hair, matted with dust and blood, lies upon his cold, passive brow. In his hand he holds a locket, a small, golden locket, more precious, probably, to the young soldier than words can tell. It lies open, as if his last look had been cast upon it.

In one side is seen a lock of sunny brown hair; in the other, a picture of a happy young girl—a young girl with sunny hair, and merry, mischievous eyes. It may be his sister, it may be his sweetheart, none will ever know. It may mean—yes, it does mean, that somewhere, somewhere in the wide world, a family circle is broken, a golden chain severed, a precious link lost; it may mean that somewhere happy hopes are blasted; a girlish heart, broken.

Yet why lingers the Sister of Mercy by the body of the departed soldier? Why answers she not the feeble cries of those for whom there is yet hope? Ah, the torn frock steeped in blood, the vacant stare in those lifeless eyes, tells the sad, sad story.

Faithful to her trust, approaching perhaps too near the raging battle, a stray bullet has cut off without a moment's warning her fair, unselfish life. Even while the bullet was speeding on its way, the young soldier may have been intrusting to her his farewell message to those he loved—a message of comfort to the anxious mother whose life was bound up in that of her only son; a message of true love to the faithful sweetheart; messages never to be received. Somewhere among the hills a fond mother will anxiously wait for news from her noble son—wait, wait, and wait in vain. Somewhere a young sweetheart will wait for news from her beloved—wait, wait, but all in vain.

And often, how often will the familiar form of the Sister of Mercy be missed from its accustomed place; how many a blanched, suffering face will look in vain for the sweet smile, the soothing touch of the sainted Sister. Why was she thus taken away—she whose life was so devoted to her noble work? God knows best, and as she has been faithful over few things, she now rules over many; she now sings praises to her Father in the choir immortal.

* * * * * * * * *

'T is night—cool, peaceful night. The silvery moon traveling in its course sheds its soft rays of light upon the plain, once the scene of such terrible struggles, now calm and silent. The evening breezes sweep gently through the branches of the surrounding trees, the dew lies moist upon the grass beneath, and the stars far above look down upon the silent forms beneath the aspen tree, the manly form of a soldier who has died for the cause which he represented, and the slender form of a woman, who also had died faithful to her duty, an innocent victim.

E. S. HUSE, '00.

METHODS OF STUDY.

“Do the thing and you shall have the power; but he that does not the thing, shall not have the power.” These words of Emerson's go to the very root of the matter at a blow. No intermediate steps, no aids, no rules of procedure; only “do the thing.” In the presence of this all-comprehensive law, little can be said except in interpretation.

To acquire the power of studying effectively is probably the chief immediate object of college work. But to have this power, how shall we "do the thing"? The law applies to each detail of any effective method. To learn to concentrate the attention, practise concentration; to have a good memory, remember; to see relations of facts and principles, look for such relations; to have powers of generalization, generalize. In other words, no faculty is developed or strengthened except by the exercise of that faculty; and only when the exercise becomes a habit is the faculty fully developed.

The details of concentration are simple. Excluding all thoughts on extraneous subjects, examine and comprehend the points presented in succession, and *one at a time*. Any attempt to comprehend several ideas at once must necessarily fail; for no two things can occupy the same space at the same time, even in the realm of thought.

As to the memory; after a fact or principle is comprehended, repeated tests of its retention in the mind form the best method of insuring its retention. Mental, verbal, or written repetition, from memory, is at once the practical test and the strengthening exercise.

As each thing has value, not in itself, but from its relations to other things, so isolated thoughts are valueless. The power of grouping ideas, of perceiving relations, of recognizing the operations of general laws, can be acquired only by continually "doing the thing." The exercise of this faculty is also the most powerful aid to mere memorization, for it is vastly easier to remember related ideas than isolated ones. If in a list of words, facts, or ideas, no natural relations are apparent, then even artificial, fancied relations may serve this purpose.

It is trite to say that the best mental work can be done only when the body is in the best condition. Nevertheless this truth is most important. The healthy brain requires a healthy body. Hygienic laws can not be violated with impunity; the penalties are exacted from both mind and body. Proper food, proper exercise, sufficient sleep—these are essential; and excesses and deficiencies in them are alike injurious. In these matters, as in study, the limits must necessarily be determined by each for himself;

determination and self-control are required, and these two are strengthened by the very loads they bear.

A. K.

* * *

Nearly all college students do most of their studying late at night and then sleep late mornings to get their necessary rest. This is a mistake. There is no time when one can accomplish so much in so short a time as in the morning hours. Then the brain is clear and the mind free from disturbing thoughts, making its concentration upon the work at hand comparatively easy. Whatever facilitates the concentration of one's whole mind and energy upon one subject alone to the exclusion of all others, for the time being, should be encouraged. For this power of concentration has formed one of the chief elements of strength in some of the world's greatest brain workers, men like Gladstone, for instance.

As every term draws to a close we hear much less fret and worry about examinations. The easiest time to prepare for these examinations is when the lessons are assigned from day to day. Then, if we are interested in the subject, it is comparatively easy for us to gain a thorough knowledge of the matter. But if, to use that expressive term, one resorts to "cramming" for examinations, he generally finds when the test comes, that his mind is too full of undigested knowledge which only seems to confuse him and cover up what he really does know of the subject. An important point, when studying, to remember, is to search for the principles and laws which underlie the subject. When we understand these underlying principles, we have the essence of all. Although lengthy descriptions are often necessary, it is not always best to store them bodily in the mind. If the root is preserved, the branches will readily grow from it again. Another most important point is to become interested in one's work. Whenever possible, to choose those studies which we can be interested in. Then study becomes mere play, and concentration and all these other aids fall into line as the natural result. Still there always will be times when we don't feel like studying, when something more interesting draws us away, or perhaps an unusually lovely spring day makes us long for the freedom of the birds to enjoy the outdoor life and Nature in all its freshness and beauty.

At such times studying seems impossible, but recitation hours make no allowance for our feelings. A recitation is always right ahead. The only way to avoid these difficulties is "to drive our work." That is, prepare for recitations ahead. Then we can be guided more by our varying moods as they impel us toward work or pleasure.

A. C. D.

* * *

It is hardly possible that any set of rules on "Methods of Study" can be of any practical value. Many could be given, but judging from observation, each student has his own ways and these better for him than any which might be given him by others. If, however, he be asked about the way in which he studies, he probably would reply, "Oh, any way."

The theory is usually held that students rooming alone are able to do more studying, or better work, than when several are together. Having tried both ways I have reached the conclusion, that while rooming alone one has a greater amount of time to give to study, yet he cannot accomplish as much in a given time as when he has a roommate or some one who wants to talk with him, and for that reason has to concentrate his whole attention upon his lesson. This latter method seems when perfected to indicate the ideal student.

I once heard the pastor of a church say that he could do his best thinking between the hours of ten and twelve in the evening. Still others have stated their preference for early morning. It certainly seems as if the brain would be in better condition in the morning, although after the "sleepy period" has been passed in the evening the mind is usually clear.

The only correct way of studying, it seems to me, is to learn each day's lessons as they come, then at the end of the term the whole work is not crowded into three or four days of "cramming," which must cause more wear and tear of the brain than weeks of the right kind of study.

How some students can go over and over a lesson until each word is known by heart, is a mystery to me, for after going over a lesson once, possibly some parts twice, the study becomes unendurable and the book must be thrown to one side. If the habit

of studying at certain times becomes fixed, it is hard to bring the mind into condition to study at other times.

So it seems that each one must find out by experiment the way in which he can accomplish the most in the least time, and thereafter abide by it.

* * *

In these days every one studies and studies in his own way. Whether he has ever given any thought to methods of study or not, he has some regular method of acquiring knowledge. It may be the best way and it may not.

When one is seeking for the best method of study, it is well to consider what end he has in view. The absorption of knowledge? The mental appropriation of certain facts? Yes, but more than this every true student seeks for a trained mind. To be able to concentrate one's attention upon whatever subject he chooses,—whether it is interesting, or in itself particularly uninteresting to him, whether the outside circumstances, or innumerable things tend to divert his attention,—is of much more value to him than a library of facts.

If this power over one's own mind is the desired end, what is the best method for obtaining it? When one reads a difficult lesson, enlivening its dull, uninteresting paragraphs by snatches of gossip with those around him; or alone, with his eyes fixed on the open book, reviews last evening's entertainment or dreams of to-morrow's ball game, he is not gaining power of concentration. Neither is he who reads his lesson with all possible speed, thinking by going over it a number of times to commit it to memory, and usually succeeding in making an altogether hopeless tangle of it.

He will finally succeed who reads each paragraph slowly and thoughtfully, analyzing it as he goes along, searching out the most important facts, seeing them in their relation to the minor details, and thus gaining a thorough understanding of the author's meaning, whether he remembers any of his words or not. It may at first require more time and effort to learn a lesson in this way than it would to commit the words (I think this would be true only in exceptional cases, however); but by persistent effort the power of concentration is gained and then the student finds that

he learns his lesson more quickly and easily and remembers it very much longer than he did before. When one is first trying this method he finds it is necessary to study alone; later this may not be necessary but it is always desirable. A student who follows this method of study does not feel the need of "cramming" for examinations; and a mental review of the subject, calling up the most important facts in each section, without reference to the text-book is a most satisfactory preparation.

M. L. H.

* * *

It is not so much the amount of time spent in study that gets the lesson as it is the way that one studies. A student once told me that the study of Latin did him more good than the mere getting of a knowledge of the language as it taught him how to study. Now this can be made to apply to any study as well as to Latin. If we will only put our whole mind on the lesson as we must do in studying Latin, we will feel much better and the lesson will seem much easier and shorter. A man who slights his studying cannot be as successful as one who studies as if he meant it.

Most students are agreed that morning is the best time for study, for then the mind is rested and does its work better than in the evening after a day's work. Of course all one's studying cannot be done in the morning so that should be left until evening which can be done most easily.

When to stop studying must be left with the individual student. No two people are just alike as to the amount of real studying they can do. If your eyes trouble you, stop just before they begin to ache; if you get tired after studying a time, stop until you are rested.

In grammar school, high school, or college there is always a tendency to "cram for exams." Whether or not this does any good may depend on the student. If each lesson has been properly learned there will be no need of cramming or if it is attempted, the really important facts are known and are skipped. So it often happens that there is scarcely anything in the examination that was expected. If the lessons have been slighted it is useless to try to learn in a few hours the work of many days or weeks.

If we will study when we attempt to we will be better off than as if we looked at the book for hours at a time seeing only the words and not their meaning. Good, honest study is easier than shirking and it pays better in the end.

F. G. H.



In these days when we hear of the volunteer companies WAR. raised in so many colleges, the question may be asked, What are the N. H. C. students doing? We would reply that, as usual, we are having regular daily drill. As the New Hampshire quota was furnished entirely from the militia, but few of our men had an opportunity to enlist. We are not wildly enthusiastic over war—and by the way, this seems to be the case with most colleges where military drill is a part of the daily routine, and our drill here has shown us that war is anything but a light matter; but we trust and believe that when the call for volunteers outside the militia comes, N. H. C. will calmly yet promptly answer “Here.”

* * *

The term of Trustee Comings expiring in July, 1898, it will devolve on the alumni to choose his successor.

THE We are glad to note that already a considerable
ALUMNI amount of interest in the election is being shown.
TRUSTEE. The Alumni Association has not met for so long that its existence is almost forgotten, and while the actual election is by mail, the nominating will in all probability be done by this organization. We understand that in the near future an effort is to be made to get as many as possible of the alumni together to make nominations for a trustee and to try to put new life into the old association.

Nothing can be of greater benefit to a college than a loyal and active body of alumni. Combining with every college man's love of his *alma mater* the experience and discretion of which business or professional life brings to men, they form a body of wise and powerful friends and advisers.

We most earnestly hope that this commencement may see a genuine revival of the N. H. C. Alumni Association, and that from this time on we may feel the kindly influence of our alumni much more than we have in the past. Especially would we urge all alumni to take a lively interest in the coming election of their trustee.

* * *

And, speaking of the alumni, we have, indirectly, ALUMNI heard some complaints as to the scarcity of alumni NOTES. notes in our columns. We admit that we have printed but little Alumni News, but we have printed every scrap we could find. With two or three marked exceptions, the alumni *do not* send in to the MONTHLY nor to the college authorities any news concerning themselves. We wish very much that each alumnus to whom this paper comes would think to send in to the MONTHLY or to the college or to both, any news of himself or other alumni, of which he may know. If each one of you will let us know what is happening to you, we promise you we will let you have more alumni news.

* * *

Elsewhere in our columns we chronicle the sad accident which took from us one of our best loved and most respected students, but we cannot refrain from expressing here our grief at his loss and our appreciation of his character. We know that mere written words of praise for the dead sound cold and formal at the best, and we wish we could let all the outside readers of the MONTHLY know how deeply the whole college feels this blow. In Butterfield we had an excellent example of the good effects of college training on a good man. As President Murkland most fittingly said, the one word which most fittingly applied to him was *fidelity*. Everywhere, anywhere, you could rely on him.

Any tribute we can pay him will not add to the deep respect paid to his character by all who knew him: we can do nothing

but extend our most heartfelt sympathy to his friends and most of all to his parents and his sister.

* * *

The opening of the base ball season here shows us that
 BASE we have some good material this year, but that we need
 BALL. practice to steady the team. The schedule is not complete yet but we have already secured games with some very good teams. It is the same old story of athletics that we always have to tell here. Practice, faithful practice, constant practice, and nothing else can bring success.

* * *

All the athletic forces of the college are now under
 TENNIS. one head. The union of the Tennis Association and the Athletic Association unites the two departments which have been up to this time under separate management. This move will doubtless be of great advantage to tennis. The small numbers of the Tennis Association made any great improvement in courts and equipments impossible. We most sincerely hope that tennis will not interfere at all with base-ball, but we believe that with the present sound financial basis of the Athletic Association, that much can be done along the line of tennis without injury to our base-ball interests. A college tournament is one of the things we hope to see soon ; also some games with outside parties.

* * *

The value of the study of history and of American
 HISTORY history especially is not realized by the people in general. It is a sad fact that too little attention is paid to
 AS
 A STUDY. this branch of education in our public schools. Ten or twelve years ago a law was passed by many states requiring the study of physiology and hygiene ; had they also made the study of American history compulsory it would have been a long step in the right direction. Among the many reasons why history should be studied by the young of to-day I have only space to mention the chief one, patriotism, the noblest passion that animates a man in the character of a citizen. After studying the lives of such men as Washington, Franklin, Lincoln, Garfield, and others who have given their lives to their country, year by year, upon the battle-fields, in the council cham-

bers of the nation, noble sacrifices, and whose reward is the homage of a grateful people,—I say when we study the lives of such men as I have mentioned, who can fail to be inspired and ennobled?

The characters which history represents, of course, are not all good, are not all faultless. Daniel Webster gave his life to intemperance, the husks to his country, but those husks were wound with golden threads from that giant intellect, and we seem to hear him say in thundering tones, “Liberty and union, now and forever.” What would the nation have done in ’61 had it not been for such men as Webster, Seward, and Grant to whom they could look for aid? May we not have men in the future who being inspired by reading the lives of these men have prepared themselves to fill their places?

The saddest event in the history of the college occurred on April 9, in the drowning of R. C. Butterfield ’98, in Oyster river. On that day while Mr. Butterfield and Mr. Tolles ’98 were out enjoying a ride, the canoe suddenly tipped over and both were plunged into the water. At first Mr. Tolles considered it a good joke until he noticed the strange actions of his companion, who seemed to have entirely lost his head and thrashed around vigorously. Tolles did his best to calm his companion and bring him to shore, but his efforts were of no avail. Tolles, although almost overcome by the affair, went immediately for help, and after a two hours’ search the body was found and taken to President Murkland’s home. Short services were held at the college on Monday morning before the removal of the body to Westmoreland. Escort duty was done by the N. H. C. Cadets. Delegates were appointed to attend the funeral, by the student body, the Class of ’98, and by both secret societies, the deceased being a member of the Q. T. V. fraternity. In the death of Mr. Butterfield the college loses one of its best and most popular men; one whose cheerful disposition won him friends everywhere.

IN MEMORIAM.

RICHARD COLE BUTTERFIELD.

BORN FEB. 14, 1876.

DIED APRIL 9, 1898.

WHEREAS, Almighty God, whose perfect justice and love we sincerely trust, has removed from our midst our beloved fellow-student, Richard C. Butterfield, be it

Resolved, That we greatly mourn the loss of our beloved friend ; yet we feel that his noble spirit will remain with us forever. And,

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved parents and sister of our departed friend our heartfelt sympathy in their time of affliction and sorrow; And,

Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the parents and sister of the deceased and also placed upon the records of the College and published in the N. H. C. MONTHLY.

For the students of the New Hampshire College,—

EDW. E. NELSON,

M. L. HAYES,

H. H. CALDERWOOD,

Committee.

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom has suddenly removed from our midst, our dear friend and brother, Richard Cole Butterfield, be it

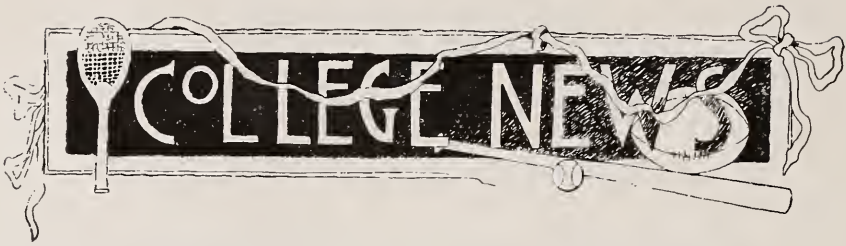
Resolved, That we, the members of Granite Chapter of the Q. T. V. Fraternity, humbly bow to the will of our Heavenly Father, and desire to express to the family and relatives of our late brother, our appreciation of his loyal friendship, his true manhood, his unfailing and constant devotion to duty, and his unswerving integrity ; and be it further

Resolved, That from the depths of our own grief we do most sincerely extend our heartfelt sympathy to those whose sorrow must be even keener than our own.

For Granite Chapter, Q. T. V. Fraternity,

E. S. HUSE, *W. R.*

Similar resolutions were passed by the Zeta Epsilon Zeta Society, the class of '98 and the Faculty.



F. R. Chase returned to college this term.

Tolles '98 recently made a short visit in Springfield, Mass.

The students at the Meserve House are floating the American flag on their building.

Mrs. Charles L. Hubbard of Needham, Mass., is visiting with Miss Grace A. Mark.

Two students have not returned to college this term,—D. R. Taft and W. R. Weeks.

C. F. Willard, who took a special course here last year, made us a flying visit on April 20.

Repairs have been made upon the faculty tennis court, so that it will soon be in condition to use.

The grading done upon the grounds near Thompson Hall makes a vast improvement in appearance.

Practice in base-ball has been carried on steadily under the coaching of Mr. Haley of Newmarket.

F. W. Howe '94, assistant in chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, visited Durham recently.

Trial readings were given on April 25, from which speakers were chosen to compete for the annual prize-speaking contests.

By the consent of the Tennis association, it was voted at a recent meeting of the Athletic association to unite with the Athletic association.

Several students attended the morning service at the Methodist church in Dover on Sunday, April 17, where the general conference was being held. A very able sermon was preached by Bishop Malalieu.

“James” C. ’98: “Yes, it must be so, for it says so in the Penacook—the first five books of the Bible, you know—the ones Moses wrote.”

The annual book-agent has been in town for a week or two trying to secure canvassers for his books. We fear that he does not meet with marked success in his efforts.

Foord ’98 has started on his trip through the state distributing samples of fertilizers for N. J. Bachelder. Mr. Foord’s services are appreciated, as this is his third season at this work.

The class in surveying is unusually large this spring, including both freshmen and sophomores. This is due to a change in the catalogue. Actual work with the instruments began on April 18.

By the last order in the Military department, the following appointments were made: Sergeant Clement to be first sergeant; Corporal Richardson to be sergeant; Lance Corporal Fullerton to be corporal; Lance Corporal Nelson to be corporal; Privates Horton and True to be lance corporals.

While G. H. Wheeler was exercising one of the president’s horses a short time since, the horse suddenly stumbled on a loose stone and fell, breaking one of its legs and throwing Wheeler violently to the ground. Mr. Wheeler was stunned for a few minutes but received no injuries. The horse had to be killed.

R. M. Keown and F. H. Grover have bought out the laundry business of F. W. Smith and C. M. Hayes and will go into partnership as agents for Pickering’s laundry, of Portsmouth. Those who have tested the work of this laundry know that it is satisfactory, and it is hoped that their agents in Durham will be well patronized.

BASE BALL.

Demeritt Hall, 14; Orphanage, 4.

The first ball game of the season was played on the diamond in front of Thompson Hall on April 8, between the students under the care of *Chef* Straw at the Orphanage and the men at Demeritt Hall. Intense enthusiasm was manifested by the backers of both nines before the game, but the expectations of a

close contest were disappointed by the excellent all around work of Captain Richardson's men.

The batteries were Richardson and Bergeron, and Chase and Nelson.

N. H. C., 9; ROCHESTER, 6.

The college team opened the season on Fast Day at Rochester with the local team. The college team pleasantly disappointed its supporters by putting up a clean, sharp game of ball. The team play was good, and the men handled themselves in a manner which gives promise of a good team this year. The boys all say that the treatment received by the Rochester team and management was all that could be desired.

The score :

N. H. C.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
York, s. s.....	5	3	2	0	5	0
Wright, c... ..	3	1	1	6	2	0
Smith, 3 b.....	5	1	3	2	3	1
Cleveland, 2 b.....	5	1	1	4	3	0
Bergeron, r. f.....	5	0	0	0	0	1
Runlett, c. f.....	4	1	0	2	0	0
Baker, l. f.....	4	0	0	1	0	0
Morgan, 1 b.....	4	2	1	12	0	1
Richardson, p.	4	1	0	0	0	0
	39	9	7	27	13	3

ROCHESTER.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
McMann, 2 b.....	4	1	1	2	2	3
Cooley, c.....	4	0	0	8	3	1
Canavan, 3 b.....	4	1	1	1	1	4
Bubb, s. s.....	2	1	0	1	2	1
Bxendle, 1 b.....	3	1	0	1	0	1
Olaughlin, l. f.....	3	1	0	11	1	0
Towe, r. f.....	4	1	0	1	0	0
Mahloney, c. f.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Condon, p.....	4	0	1	0	4	0
	32	6	3	27	13	10

N. H. C.....	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	0—9
Rochester.....	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0—6

Two base hits—Morgan, Olaughlin. Struck out—by Richardson 7, by Condon 6. Umpires—Edgerly, Jacknes.

N. H. C., 14; SANBORN SEMINARY, 8.

Our boys defeated Sanborn seminary in a loosely played game on a wet campus on Saturday, April 23. Errors were frequent on both sides owing to the wet grounds, and not till the last innings did N. H. C. get down to lively work.

The score:

N. H. C.....	0	4	0	2	1	2	3	2—14
Sanborn.....	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	1— 8

Batteries—Richardson and Wright.
Anderson and Marsh.

EXETER, 20; N. H. C., 1.

All we can say about this game is that our men could n't hit Carter or Clay, and that they made costly errors.

The score:

P. E. A.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Lawton lf.....	4	2	3	2	0	0
Little 3b.....	3	3	2	1	2	0
Barker ss.....	5	2	4	0	1	0
Miller c.....	5	4	4	8	1	0
Weeks 1b.....	4	2	3	5	0	0
Hersey rf.....	5	1	1	0	0	0
Beach cf.....	4	1	0	0	0	0
Guernsey 2b.....	3	3	2	1	1	0
Carter p.....	3	2	2	0	0	1
Clay p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0
	36	20	21	17*	5	1
N. H. C.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
York ss.....	3	0	1	1	4	0
Wright c., p.....	3	0	0	3	2	0
Morgan 1b c.....	3	0	0	12	0	1
Smith 3b.....	2	0	0	2	1	1
Cleveland 2b.....	2	1	1	0	1	2
Baker lf.....	2	0	1	1	0	1
Runlett cf.....	2	0	1	2	0	0
Richardson p 1b.....	2	0	1	0	0	0
Calderwood rf.....	2	0	0	0	0	0
	21	1	5	21	8	5

*Wright out on trap ball.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

P. E. A.....	0	0	8	1	7	2	2	..—20
N. H. C.....	0	0	0	0	1	0		..— 1

Two base hits—Lawton, Barker. Passed balls—Wright, Morgan. Bases on balls by Carter, 1; by Richardson, 7; by Wright, 2. Struck out by Carter, 5; Clay, 3; by Richardson, 1; by Wright, 2. Double play, York and Morgan. Umpire—Baldwin.

SANFORD, 14; N. H. C., 13.

On April 28, the team played the Sanford A. A. at Sanford, Me. Our boys had the game well in hand till the last inning, when they went all to pieces and Sanford won. The treatment we received by the manager and crowd at Sanford was the best we have ever received from a town team.

Sanford.....	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	9	—14
N. H. C.....	2	4	0	2	0	0	3	2	0—13

Batteries—Scribner and Tibbetts.
Richardson and Wright.

EXCHANGES.

One curious fact which strikes us forcibly each month in looking over the exchanges, is the “dead level” of the mass. Out of perhaps thirty-five exchanges, those that rise out of the general mediocrity can be counted on the fingers of one hand. The field covered by a college paper is certainly rich and varied, but it is a field little appreciated by the majority of editorial boards. Originality is in almost every case the work of some individual writer; or if it comes upon the paper as a whole, it is in a flashy form—as an extreme case, the offering of a prize for the most popular student in college! We are sorry to say, that these remarks apply most forcibly to the periodicals issued by the state colleges. The monthly editions would do very well if issued weekly, but a monthly should not be a diary of all the petty college happenings, and the rest of the paper filled up with “prep school” jokes. A digest of these is proper and wholly in place, but a happy medium is seldom struck. The fiction also is, always having exceptions, of a forced character, lacking the broad sympathy with human nature that is surely a part of student life. Articles are written from a distorted point of view because the writer forgets that to be natural is one of the laws governing the creation of good fiction, at least for the novice.

To sum up, the following faults may be found in four-fifths of the exchanges: too much padding of local doings; faulty correlation of departments; little fiction of the natural kind, and too much of the artificial, forced variety; a lack of broadness in cov

ering the fields of art, literature, and politics, both in college and in the outside world.

We are fully aware of the difficulties attendant on the proper editing of a periodical in a small college. Articles are very hard to obtain, and good writers are scarce, or at least think themselves unable to reach the standard. Just how these difficulties may be met and overcome lies with the individual publication. Undoubtedly, some of the faults cannot be remedied in certain instances, owing to a small number of students, a lack of support by the student body, and some other causes. But these criticisms still hold to some of the larger state institutions, and to these, our remarks are directed. A standard so high as that reached by the *Smith College Monthly*, and some others, may be impossible for the most of us to reach, but we can and ought to eclipse the endeavors of the high and preparatory schools,—a change in the endeavors of some which would be highly gratifying to their readers and supporters.

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Atlantic Monthly,	Vol. 1—date,	"
Cambridge Natural History,		502 C 1
Century,	Vol. 1—date,	Reference
Cosmopolitan,	Vols. 16, 19—date,	"
Critic,	Vol. 17—date,	"
Electrical Engineer,	Vol. 8—date,	537 q Ee
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Life,	Vols. 23, 27, 29—date,	071 q Lf
Nation,	Vol. 57—date,	Reference
Natural Science,	Vols. 1, 4—date,	"
Nature,	Vol. 49—date,	"
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North American Review,	Vols. 84, 157—date,	"
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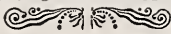
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THE
NEW-HAMPSHIRE-COLLEGE
MONTHLY.

VOL. V

NO. 8

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY.

VOLUME V.

JUNE, 1898.

No. VIII.

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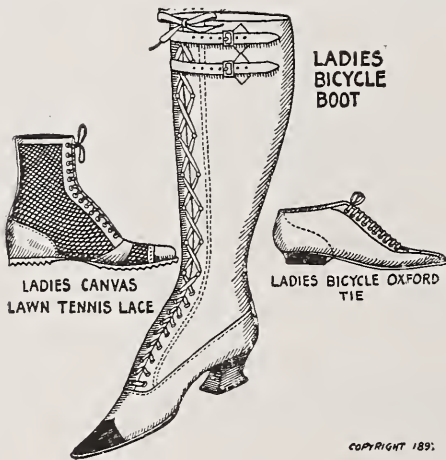
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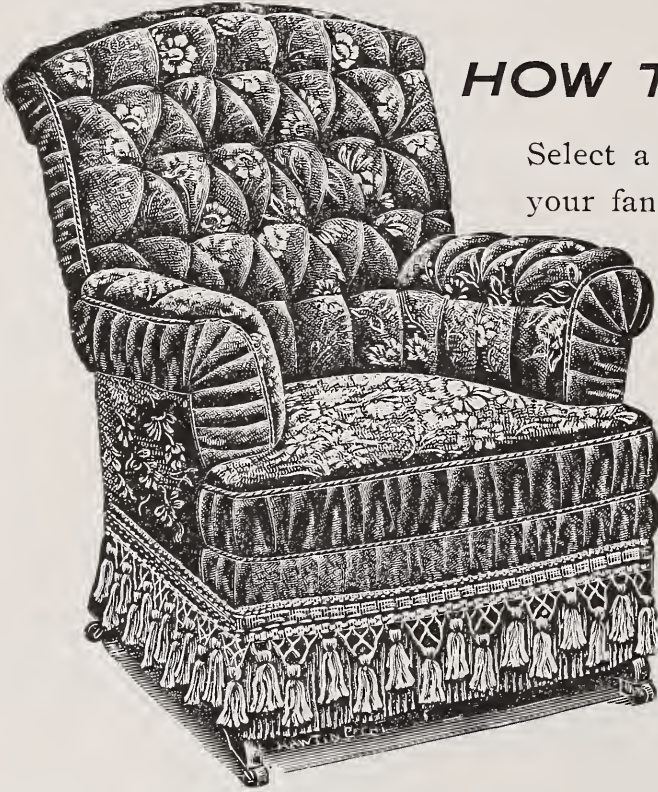
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THE NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY

VOL. V

JUNE, 1898

NO. 8

THE TORPEDO BOAT.

The torpedo was at first considered a cowardly means of reducing the number of the enemy. But it seems that the torpedoist is fighting as fairly as the artilleryman, who from behind strong earthworks hurls explosive shells at an almost unseen enemy, while the torpedoist must accompany his engine of destruction to within a short distance of the enemy.

Torpedo boats originated during the Civil War. The first one was a launch, manned by a few sailors, carrying an explosive bomb at the end of a pole. This bomb when brought in contact with the enemy's ship was exploded, sinking the ship and the crew of the launch escaping as best they could. Attempts were made with sub-marine torpedo boats. The U. S. S. *Housatonic* was destroyed by one but she herself was sunk with all her crew.

The success of these torpedo boats attracted the attention of European powers. They studied the subject, and began to build them. At first the boats were very simple in design compared with those of to-day.

England probably built the first torpedo boat designed especially for this purpose. The boat carried on the end of a spar an explosive bomb.

The spar torpedo was done away with, with a few exceptions, by the introduction of the automobile torpedo. Then followed a demand for high speeds. This has gradually been fulfilled by reducing the weight of the material used and improvements in boilers and engines.

There are various classes of torpedo boats. The second class are for coast-guard service, and can be carried on battle-ships.

The U. S. S. *Maine* was designed to carry two of these boats. The derrick which showed up so prominently in pictures of the wreck was designed for the purpose of transferring these boats from the water to the deck. These boats are necessarily small and can operate only in comparatively smooth water, such as would be found in harbors and mouths of rivers.

The first class are designed for coast defense and are capable of going to sea in all ordinary weather. Their speed is somewhat higher than the second class. They carry torpedo-launching tubes, also small rapid-fire guns.

As in Nature certain animals prey on certain others, so we find for the torpedo boat torpedo-boat destroyers, designed with the express purpose of annihilating the enemy's torpedo boats. England was the first nation to build them. They are larger than torpedo boats, have greater speed, and carry guns sufficiently heavy to completely destroy the torpedo boat.

There have been in the past many attempts to produce a successful sub-marine torpedo boat. European navies have investigated this subject, offered prizes for competitive designs, and in fact done all in their power to produce a successful boat. Several sub-marine boats have been built meeting with some slight success. A successful sub-marine boat has yet to be built and demonstrate its practical value.

There are various methods for torpedo boats to make an attack on an enemy's ship. One method, when the torpedo-launching tube is built in the bow, is for the torpedo boat when within torpedo range to steam straight for the enemy, discharge the torpedo and return as rapidly as possible. This method is objectionable for the reason that while going straight for the enemy the torpedo boat presents almost a stationary target.

This objection is obviated by the torpedo tubes being mounted on deck. From these torpedoes can be launched in any desired direction. This improvement permits the torpedo boat when within range to make a dash by the enemy, at the same time discharge a torpedo, and get out of harm's way as rapidly as possible.

The probability of one of these attacks on a modern battle-ship, in broad daylight, being successful is small, depending entirely upon

the marksmanship of the enemy's gunners. A foggy or misty day and a dark night are considered the most favorable.

It has been proposed to make the bows of these boats sufficiently strong to be used as a ram. Then while making a night attack if a picket boat is met, instead of stopping to use her guns, which would betray her presence and position, simply ram the picket boat. This disposes of the picket boat once for all. If discovered while making an attack it is considered advisable by some to pay no attention to the fact but continue, for the torpedo boat may be able to get within range before the enemy could train a gun on her.

For these night attacks to be successful it is necessary for the torpedo boat to be as nearly invisible as possible. Experiments with different colored paints have been made at the torpedo station at Newport covering a period of a number of years. The color finally adopted is made up of white, black, and yellow, the proportions being in the order given. Another requirement for invisibility is size. They should be as small as possible and at the same time fulfil requirements. The smaller they are, the harder target they offer the enemy.

There are various duties for which torpedo boats can be used. They are valuable for scout duty, as has been shown by our present war with Spain in Cuban waters. They may be used for carrying dispatches or any duty requiring speed and invisibility.

The modern torpedo boat presents a very interesting problem to the naval architect and the marine engineer. For the engineer it is to produce an engine which will develop maximum power and efficiency with minimum space occupied and weight. For the naval architect it is to determine the size of hull which will employ minimum weight of material, providing the requisite strength, minimum resistance, seaworthiness and habitability, and maximum speed.

The actual value of these torpedo boats in a naval engagement is an unsettled question. The data obtained from the Chino-Japanese war was not sufficiently complete to be thoroughly satisfactory. Their performance in our present war with Spain will be watched with eager interest by naval officers the world over.

L. H. KENNEY '99.

A MEMORY SKETCH.

It was a bright, sunny morning in spring. I was slowly jogging along behind an old horse, up hill and down, through the sparsely settled country, toward the district school over which I had been appointed to rule as pedagogue. It was still early in the spring, and the roads were thick with mud, mud excelled in stickiness and depth only by that of the college town on the banks of the Oyster river. The horse had passed his prime, and in his youthful days he had not been cut out for the track, although he had probably been more or less "kinky," as occasional upshots in his latter years tended to prove.

As I remarked before, the mud was thick and deep, and the horse slow, consequently as I neared the small settlement which surrounded the school-house, it was dangerously near nine o'clock. But the mud would n't dry up, and the horse would go only about so fast, and time kept flying on, so I could n't help it if it was about time for me to take my place behind the teacher's desk for the first time.

However, I kept slowly moving, and as I approached the school-house I noticed a row of boys reaching clear across the road, evidently headed for the same destination as myself. Some of them were tall and some were short, some were barefooted and some wore shoes, some carried dinner pails and some did not. I made a mental sketch of each of them as I approached them in the rear, and I remember very distinctly of thinking that the two larger boys (both larger than myself) could easily kick me out and wipe up the earth with me, should they be so inclined. I did n't intend they should be so inclined if I could help it.

At last I reached the school-house. Outwardly it looked quite passable. It was painted white, and at one end of it was a staff, evidently intended for the stars and stripes, the pride of every American, whether young or old. Contrary to the usual style of country school-houses, there was but one door; this was situated at one end of the building.

I passed in through this door into the entry. What a contrast the inside of the building presented to the exterior. It was quite evident that the interior of the school-house had received enough wear and tear in by-gone terms to amply make up

for what the outside had missed. I hung up my hat on one of the nails pounded rather irregularly in the side of the walls, and then walked into the school-room proper.

Here a rather surprising sight struck my vision. The students, who had evidently seen me coming and mistrusted who I was, were all quietly seated at their desks, and with eyes and mouths wide open unanimously stared at me as I entered. I straightened up, stuck out my chest and walked up behind the desk and in return, stood and looked them over.

There were seven of them scattered about the small room,—seven boys,—and not one girl. A rather bright prospect for such a lover of the fair sex as myself. I thought I must be mistaken, so I looked them over again. No, there were certainly no girls there. My curiosity thereupon got the better of me, and the first question I asked in that school was, “Are n’t there any girls in this school?” For an answer I received a chorus of Noes, followed by seven broad grins. Perhaps my lower jaw fell a little at this, I do n’t remember. I afterwards learned that there were no girls or young ladies in the entire district. However, I will pass by these sad reflections.

As observed before, I stood and looked the school over. There were three rows of old fashioned, chopped up wooden desks with seats attached, four desks in a row. The front seats were quite low and each succeeding seat a little higher, so that the back seats would accommodate students of pretty good size.

The medium sized boys sat in the low front seats, the small boys in the medium sized seats, and the larger boys in the back seats. I never asked them whether they selected their own seats or not. I simply had the small boys and the medium sized boys exchange places.

The teacher’s desk, the desk that I was to occupy, strange as it seemed at that time, was in one corner of the room. This was evidently a new acquisition to the school-house, as was also the teacher’s chair, for they were both of a recent style. Beside the desk, about four feet from it, was the stove, and back of this a shelf on which was a water pail. Everything seemed very handy for the teacher, the stove in winter and the water pail in summer.

Thus the school appeared to me when I first came, two minutes

past nine (I never told the scholars I was late) on that bright Monday morning in spring, to take charge of that parcel of boys, and teach the young ideas how to grow, that they might flourish and prove of use in their after-life.

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It was five o'clock, four weeks later. School had been dismissed for an hour, and I had been preparing for the next day's classes. The forenoon of the day just passed had been unusually hard, the school unusually noisy and unruly; but in the afternoon it had quieted down (perhaps the manipulation of a willow stick on one of the medium sized boys had something to do with it) and consequently I was feeling in rather good humor. I recalled, with a smile, some of the pranks that had been played, and some of the blunders that had been made. I sat in the teacher's chair, with my feet on the teacher's desk (ah, I was the teacher now) and gazed about the room.

One of the two blackboards of which the school-room boasted, was covered with examples in simple interest, the larger boys had been working there, and the other board was covered with examples in long division, the sprawling figures indicating it to be the work of the medium sized boys. The small boys had not yet reached the period of "doin' 'xamples" on the board.

On the desk before me lay a pile of corrected papers, the first attempts of some of the boys at composition writing. Very crude they certainly were, chance for enormous improvement, but it was with pleasure I glanced at these, for I thought of the grand opportunity that was mine, the opportunity of training the young minds under my charge, and opening up to them if possible, wider fields of thought.

Yes, I was happy as I sat there. I had been somewhat successful in my first efforts in teaching, and at that time I thought teaching was certainly the acme of bliss, that is, if one must work for a living. So I contentedly put away the papers, locked up the school-house, and walked briskly home to my boarding place a mile away, by a road leading through a swamp where there were forty-three thousand, five hundred and sixty mosquitoes to the acre, and most of these congregated on that one little strip of road passing through the swamp.

E. S. HUSE, '00.

THE NAVY YARD AT PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

The Portsmouth Navy Yard has been of slow growth. Warship construction on the Piscataqua was started by the needs of the British Crown; it grew through the necessities of the struggling Revolutionists; and it was systematically extended by the government of the United States.

A few score years after Portsmouth was settled, the advantages of its harbor, the rapid expansion of its shipbuilding industry, and the low cost at which shipwork was done here, combined to influence the British Government, in 1690, to order the building at this port of a 54-gun ship, which was named the *Faulkland*. The *Bedford*, 32, was built in 1696; and the *America*, 44,—one of the best frigates in the British Navy—was launched at the north end of the town in 1749. All of these vessels were built by private parties, and probably in Portsmouth.

There were constructed here for the Continental Navy, the *Raleigh*, 32; *Ranger*, 18; and *America*, 74.

The *America* was built on Badger's Island, which came to be used for the storage of Government naval stores and material. There were launched from this shipyard between 1783 and 1800: the *Crescent*, 32; *Portsmouth*, 24; *Scammel*, 14; and *Congress*, 36.

In 1798, the first secretary of the navy recommended the purchase of several naval stations, and mentioned among other sites one at Portsmouth. Mr. Joshua Humphries, a leading ship-builder of Philadelphia, and the designer of the frigate *Constitution*, had examined both the proposed yard and the harbor, reporting to the secretary as follows:

Advantages:

First: This harbor can be fortified at small expense; *Second*: Quick at, and from sea, being but a short distance; *Third*: Den-net's Island is the best land in the harbor for the purpose. There is here a very desirable site for a dock and a slip (Abbr.); *Fourth*: There is on this island a sufficient quantity of stone for any building that may be thought necessary to be erected for the use of the navy yard, and also a suitable place for docking timber; *Fifth*: (Similar to the third.)

Disadvantages:

First: The want of a capacious harbor; *Second*: Rapidity of

the current; *Third*: This coast is subject to fogs; *Fourth*: Hard stony bottom; *Fifth*: Very dangerous for vessels to pass the narrows, except at slack water.

This island,—now called Continental island—is on the Kittery side of the river, contains 59 acres, and is short and broad in shape; it was bought June 12, 1800, for \$6,000.

In 1801, a timber shed and a wet dock for seasoning and preserving timber were built. Other improvements have been made at intervals up to the present time.

The yard was defended in part during its early years by an octagonal fort made of earth and timber, and situated on the island. The marine guard consisted, in 1806, of one first-lieutenant, one sergeant, two corporals, and 15 privates.

The expense of maintenance during 1811 was \$1,777.24; during 1812 it was \$2,846.20.

To the beginning of the war of 1812 the commander had been a civilian, spoken of as a navy agent. That official was superseded in 1812 by an officer of the navy, who was, however, subordinate to the commandant at Boston; a limitation which was removed in April, 1813.

All of the government's naval property at Portland was now brought to Portsmouth. The admission of visitors was restricted in 1817, but the regulation has been considerably modified since then. The octagonal fort mentioned before, was removed in 1819. Marines excepted, the officers and men stationed here in 1821, numbered 34. The firing of salutes on national holidays was first recorded in 1825.

The total value of government property on the island in 1829 was \$350,972.12. A fire engine and hose were bought in 1834. The entire marine force, a sergeant's guard excepted, was sent against the Creek Indians in 1836.

The building of a floating dry dock at this yard was authorized by congress, in 1848. The dock was built on Pierce's Island in 1851, launched, and towed across the river. Its dimensions are 350 ft. x 105 ft. 4 ins. x 38 feet. The lifting power was at first 5000 tons, but the structure is now worn out.

Seavey's Island, containing 105 acres, was purchased in 1866 for \$105,000. This island has been used but little.

Considerable repairing has been done at this navy yard up to the last few years. Many ships have been built here ; some were completed in a few months ; others were allowed to remain on the stocks for over forty years.

To-day the electric cars take the visitor within a short distance of the government bridge. At the navy-yard end of the bridge is a gate and a guard station where several marines are on duty. Near at hand is a large shiphouse, used for storage ; and the boat-shop, in which many boats of different kinds have been built for the new ships. The steel plant building next catches the eye. In it is an oven for heating long pieces of metal, and shears, bending machines, punches, drills, and other new machines, made necessary by the changes in shipbuilding. Here, too, is the largest engine on the yard. Beyond are the central office, the dock, the general stores, two shiphouses—from the tops of which an extended view may be had—the carpenter shop, and the pigeon house, the home of about 90 trained birds.

Among a group of workshops to the southeast of the office building is the machine shop, in which the work for the last few years has been on small marine engines and boilers. The foundry, pattern shop, mast shop, rigging loft, and armory are located here.

On the second floor of the latter building is a room in which are a number of torpedoes—unloaded—taken from the bottom of southern rivers after their capture from the rebels ; there are here, also, guns, bayonets, revolvers, and models of cannon.

In front of the armory, which faces north, is the cannon park ; till this spring filled with long rows of obsolete cannon and mortars including some captured British guns that were exhibited at the World's Fair. Within the enclosure are, also, piles of shot and shell.

At a short distance to the west is the anchor park, in which the anchors are placed in the form of a circle, with the flukes pointing out.

To the north are the residences of the officers, and further to the east, at the end of the island, are the marine barracks and parade ground. To the southeast, towards the mouth of the harbor, is Seavey's Island, on which are the hospital and the reser-

voir. Where the narrow stream separating the islands now is, the new dock, authorized by congress, will be built.

There are now employed here about 100 workmen; in December, 1864, the number was 2,524; for 30 years it was between 400 and 700.

Since new kinds of machinery and larger docks have become necessary, this navy yard has been neglected, that some others might be provided for. Not enough money has been appropriated to equip them all.

In 1869, a board of naval officers reported that the extension of this navy yard "had better be deferred until the defense of the harbor is properly provided for." Opposition to stronger permanent military and naval preparation surely ought to be withdrawn now.

These facts make evident what should be plain to all: That our military and naval establishments have been shamefully neglected; that the Portsmouth Navy Yard should be extended and protected.

The following vessels were built here: *Washington*, 74; *Alabama*, 74; *Porpoise*, 11; *Santee*, 44; *Concord*, 24; *Preble*, 20; *Congress*, 50; *Saratoga*, 24; *Portsmouth*, 24; *Saranac*, 11; light ship; *Jamestown*, 24; *Mohican*, 9; *Passaconaway*, 4—ironclad; *Port Fire*—tug; *Blue Light*—tug; *Agamenticus*, 4—ironclad; *Piscataqua*, 15; *Minnetonka*, 15; *Illinois*, 15; *Ossipee*, 9; *Kearsarge*, 9; *Sebago*, 9; *Mahaska*, 9; *Sacramento*, 10; *Sonoma*, 10; *Conne-maugh*, 10; *Sasacus*, 10; *Franklin*, 60; *Pawtucket*, 9; *Nipsic*, 9; *Shawmut*, 10; *Dakota*, 10; *Contoocook*, 15; *Benica*, 11; *Monongahela*, 10; *Marion*, 10; *Enterprise*, 7; and *Essex*, 6.

H. W. EVANS, 1901.

THIS YEAR AND NEXT.

I am asked to say something about college progress and to suggest certain lines for advance in the future. The points noted are, of course, to be considered as only a part of the things most worthy of mention.

The changes in schedule, during the past few months, are connected with one point to be noted,—the great advance in the

length and the strength of the courses of study. In common with the other and older scientific institutions in New Hampshire, the college opened with very low requirements for admission and courses of study extending through only three years. An interesting article could be written upon the early standing and aims of scientific institutions in the United States. In the present case it is enough to say that the early college year contained only twenty-seven weeks, and that the requirements for admission were much the same as those now established for admission to the 'two years' course. That students in the early classes obtained so much from the courses, was partly due to the quality of the men. Then, too, as now, the requirements for admission did not measure the quality of the work done after admission. Assuming, however, in each case the admission requirements to be the true basis for a course of study; assuming also that the facilities and instruction have remained of a fixed value, and it follows that the student who enters next fall will study for a degree representing more than twice as much as was represented by the courses held out to the student who entered in the first class thirty years ago.

A second thing to be noted is the steady increase that is being made in the value of the facilities offered. Many of these can be adequately described only by the instructors in agriculture, the mechanic arts, chemistry, and natural history. It should be understood, however, that for the study of history and similar subjects, according to the library method, this college has facilities as good as are usually found in much larger institutions. Extensive additions of expensive books have been made during the present year, and others will be made for the next year.

Now follow three things or proposals looking toward better work:

To get the best results or even fairly good results from library work in history, literature, and similar subjects, students must not be content with simply preparing the work assigned or with spending the limited two or three hours over certain books. A certain amount of interest must be felt in the work. Even a moderate amount of enthusiasm will not produce any permanent injury. The student who gets the most out of such work develops a friendship for certain books, has a speaking acquaintance with many books, and always has one or two old friends upon his desk.

This leads to the second thing to be considered: Do the students of this village do a satisfactory amount of reading? That reading which so largely lies at the basis of true culture, is not obtained by skimming periodicals in a reading-room. Perhaps it is one of the penalties of practical education that students are turned aside from that form of culture that comes with much reading. It is to be admitted that the courses of study are exacting, and that laboratory work and shop work leave little time for reading. Those in the general course, at least, can not afford to neglect the library, and, perhaps, in the case of all there are leaks through which much time runs to waste.

In my opinion there is one in the present study system. Let us call this the third thing to be considered. A good part of the students plan to do their studying in the reading-room. No doubt the large reading-room has great social possibilities. Judging from its fruits, however, it does not contribute to true scholarship. If students used it as a reading-room and did their studying in their own rooms, they might find more time for genuine reading. Every student needs his special work-shop. If he lives out of town and comes by train, none the less he needs a place for work where he will neither disturb others nor be disturbed by others. To attempt any other method of study is no more economical than it would be to plow the farm fields with the big Webster plow. The result is a poor job and a great loss of energy.

C. W. SCOTT.

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This is an age of advancement, of progression, in every phase of life. To us here in this young and growing institution is the force of this statement especially marked, for here each year brings many changes in the courses, the buildings and their equipments. Everywhere is progress.

And now as the year draws to its close we begin to question ourselves as to what new features the fall term will present to us. The onward steps must be carefully taken, for it is not alone of ourselves that we must think but of the welfare of those who are to come after us.

Next in importance to the course itself is the social side of a college life. This social life is one of both profit and pleasure and it should be considered as a part of the regular training.

One of the questions which will be coming up in the fall is, Shall we have more lectures and other entertainments of a literary nature? Is this what we need? This question must be answered in the affirmative or the Culver Literary Society must die a natural death. For such a society to go out of existence shows that the college spirit is ebbing very low.

The students cannot realize what at the present time they are receiving indirectly from the past work of that society.

Let us not be blind to our own interests. With this society in a flourishing condition there could not fail to be a greater interest in all the literary parts of our various courses,—in rhetorical for instance and in our MONTHLY.

The society certainly has suffered more from the lack of time than thought during the past winter. It has been crowded out.

But let us remember that the person who knows how to use his time is the one who has the most.

Let us divide our energies next year so that nothing may suffer.

A. P.

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The failure of the College Glee and Banjo club to reach "concert pitch" this year is chargeable wholly and solely to indifference. The few who were faithful at rehearsals know this and the rest are well aware of it. It is our misfortune that the range of the voices is not greater than it is; still that may be partially remedied in the selection and arranging of the music; then, too, the quality of the voices often leaves something to be desired, and this may be vastly improved by practice; but no club, however gifted its individual members may be, can expect to succeed, *as a club*, without faithful, persistent club practice. Good *team* work is even more necessary here than on the foot-ball field.

When a man gets the idea that he does not need to attend rehearsals regularly, he is very near the point where he will be worse than useless to any club. Confidence in one's self is a good thing,

but when it extends to the point of carelessness, a musician is better off without it. I know of but one remedy for the club so afflicted (which, however, does not help the individual) and that is weeding. It is idle to hope that you can keep the laggards in line and *make* them work, for it is just about as easy to change the leopard's spots. If you follow these men through their regular college work, you will find that carelessness characterizes it everywhere. In the shops their work is only half done, and in the class room they elect the easiest studies and just manage to make a bare "pass" on those.

My advice for next year to those members of the club who are in earnest is to reorganize. Steer clear of the laggards, and if you do take a man on and he gives out, drop him at once and remodel. It is far better to make a success with four or six or eight men than to court failure with twelve. Once started, have a definite object and keep it in view. Do n't try to get along with a minimum number of rehearsals. There is a certain amount of drudgery necessary to success in any line of work, and it is only success that pays. Each individual should determine to do his best. The fact that a man can play a piece or two on a banjo or guitar should not excuse him from a single rehearsal. If you take up the work in this spirit you will certainly succeed. (That N. H. C. men *can* do good work was shown by the Glee club on March 17 last, in the rendering of "A Father's Lullaby,") and your success, when you have attained it, will give more satisfaction to yourselves and more pleasure to others than anything else that you could accomplish in the same line.

ERNEST B. MACCREADY.

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It is very self-evident that New Hampshire College does not to-day hold the position she might have attained in athletics. Upon the reasons no two students will perhaps agree, but a few might be given which would be accepted by all.

The idea seems to be, among managers here, that if one man shows up well in a position, he must be kept there so long as he is able to fill it. They do not seem to take to the idea of changing the men about. Of course, with exceptional individuals this

is not best, but with two thirds of the players it would seem to be beneficial, particularly at the first of the seasons. Again: The *morale* of the teams is decidedly not what it might and should be. Very little appears to be thought of the effect of victory or defeat upon the future of the college, yet this effect is the first reason brought forward in favor of a generous support of athletics. The teams on out-of-town games might as readily be taken for town teams as college teams—the college is lost sight of when the train turns the curve above the depot. Thus this incentive, the honor of holding up the benefits of the college to outsiders, is entirely lost. This is undoubtedly due, in the main, to the poisonous idea instilled into the minds of many of the students that they ought, for some unknown and uninvestigated reason, to be ashamed of New Hampshire College. The statement may be indignantly denied, but a little observation will prove that there is such feeling to a larger extent than should be present, than can be present, in a loyal student body. Still again: The teams have not, as a rule, the dogged perseverance to work for an up-hill game with all there is in them, or to “play ball” clear to the finish of a game they are winning, which has been proven too many times to require mention of specific instances.

Some of these faults can be very easily corrected; others seem to be inherent with the student body, and show in other things beside athletics. It used to be thought that if money in sufficient quantity to run a team and hire a coach could be obtained, and if professionalism could be thrown out, root and branch, then athletics would be a great honor to the college, and our athletes take the place they should among those of other institutions. All these requirements the Athletic Association has filled, yet we do not see the results expected. Evidently there is something back that has been lost sight of. Single defeats may be laid to individuals, lack of proper training, bad grounds, etc., but the whole trend cannot be thus explained.

We must work together, and work with loyalty to ourselves and the college, if we would succeed in our athletics, and if this result can be brought about, the correction of minor matters, and the solid, earnest endeavors by the whole number who take an interest in our teams, will be assured.



We were both sorry and glad when we heard on LIEUT. CLARK. Sunday, May 15, that Lieutenant Clark had at last received orders to join his regiment. We were glad for his sake, for since the outbreak of hostilities he has been aching for work at the front; but we are sorry for our own sakes. Lieutenant Clark has done good work here, not only in the military department, but in the mathematical department and in the social life of the college. He has brought our military work to a plane far above its condition previous to his coming, and in him all our men felt they had a commandant whose orders, though never unreasonable, must be obeyed. We sincerely hope that he will go safely through this war, and we wish, though we scarcely dare hope, that he might at its close become again the head of our military department.

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THIS YEAR The representatives of study, athletics, music, and
AND NEXT. of the social side of college life, have told elsewhere
MONTHLY of '97-'98 and of '98-'99. One thing which is needed, in our opinion, is some method by which college news, and especially reports of games, could be made more "up to date." The ideal for college news is a weekly rather than a monthly paper, but we doubt whether we could find material enough for a weekly here. We have heard more or less complaint about the dullness of our news and the lack of grinds, but we wish those who complain would try just once to get college news and write up the funny happenings of a month. Fellow students, if you want the MONTHLY to be full of news next year, you *must help the editors.*

In literary material there is much room for improvement. We

wish some of our students would try their hands at writing fiction or light verse. These two classes of articles have been the most difficult to procure this last year. There is need, too, for scientific articles. This seems strange in a scientific college, but it is a fact. We need badly more readable scientific articles. We know everybody is busy here, and always will be, but we wish we could induce the students to give a little more time and labor for the MONTHLY. It is the work and support of *all* we need here, as everywhere else.

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THE BASE- Is lacking in this issue, because there was n't
BALL PICTURE any taken. We are very sorry, as we wanted
the usual picture of the nine; but we could n't
get them to have one taken, and take this opportunity of showing our readers that it was n't our fault that no base-ball picture appears in this number.

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EDITORS AND Up to last year, the editor-in-chief and the business manager of the MONTHLY were excused
RHETORICALS. from rhetoricals, their work on the paper being taken as an equivalent amount of English. Last year, the faculty saw fit to withdraw this privilege, and it has not been re-granted since. We hope next year that the faculty could see their way clear to excuse, at least, the two chief editors from rhetoricals, or give them some credit for their work. We do not wish to find fault with the "powers that be," but we feel that the editors do much more work on the paper than is required in rhetoricals. We feel also that we may as properly ask to have our work recognized as the athletic teams, who, in consideration of their daily practice, are excused from a part of their military work. Next year, we hope to see the faculty excuse the chief editors from rhetoricals, as used to be the custom.

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"SUBSCRIBERS!"

We do not like to press our subscribers too hard, but attention must be called to the fact that there are many subscriptions still unpaid.

We are disposed to excuse negligence in this regard to a large

extent, but now with this, the last issue of the college year, we feel that the time has come for us to receive something more substantial than forgetfulness.

It is not our desire to force the MONTHLY upon anyone not wishing it, and in order that this may be so, we are ready at any time to cut from our subscription list the names of those not willing to support this branch of college life.

It is for our interest and to your advantage that we are not obliged to carry over any accounts to next year, and we look for your coöperation toward this end.

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Following the custom of editors and other people, and having finished the work assigned to us of publishing the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE MONTHLY for a year, we take this opportunity to say good-by to the readers of our paper. We have not found the editorial chair especially comfortable, but as we did n't expect to find it so, we were not disappointed. There have been many pleasant things connected with the editorial work of the college paper, and, on the whole, we are glad that the experience of college editorship has been given to us. We must say, however, that we do not think the support given to the MONTHLY is what it should be. Perhaps this is true of all departments of college work; it certainly is true of this. One of the most depressing features we have had to encounter is that of unfulfilled promises of articles.

We presume that there is a great deal to be said on the other side. We have not made the paper what we would like to have seen it; we have not been able to raise the literary standard as high as we wished; we have not been able to chronicle so much of the fun and the light side of college life as we hoped to. We sincerely hope that our successors will be able to correct our mistakes, and make the paper larger and better than ever before. We hope also that the students will give them the support they deserve and give it *when it is needed*.



Staniels '01 received a visit from his parents recently.

The N. H. C. quartette recently had an engagement in Lee.

Miss Lucia Plummer of Milton visited her brother on May 13.

King Haley has finished his work as coach of the base-ball team.

Wright '00 received a visit from Ralph Eaton of Haverhill on May 6.

This is the time of year when photographers are doing a booming business.

Fred Hayes left college May 20, having secured a good position at Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Miss Gowen '01 went to Portland on May 21, to see her brother, who is at the hospital there.

On May 6 Thompson and Chamberlain went home; they wheeled it as far as Concord.

The students were at the railroad station to cheer the Strafford Guards on their way to the Concord camp.

Those who were acquainted with Mr. Hubbard, of the class of '93, were pleased to see him in town recently.

George Demerritt has purchased the castings of a one horse-power marine gas-engine which he is finishing in the shop.

At the last meeting of the Class of '00, E. S. Huse was elected secretary and treasurer; Runlett was elected manager of the class base-ball team, and Wright, captain.

Several of the engravings which were purchased by the College Club have been framed and hang in the chapel. These pictures are of famous men, and greatly improve the looks of the chapel.

A few students attended a whist party which was given by Miss Florence Stevens at her home at Durham Point. They report a very pleasant time.

On May 13 an informal dance was given at Thompson Hall by the College Club. It was one of the best ever given by them, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the twenty-five couples present. Receiving was done by Mrs. Rane and Mrs. Parsons.

The following students will take part at the Annual Prize Speaking and Reading contest on Tuesday, June 7:

Readers.—Miss B. M. Foye, E. S. Huse, E. E. Lyon.

Speakers.—Miss Caverno, Miss Jenkins, Miss Mark, H. E. Clement, H. F. Moore, H. E. Barnard, W. E. Hunt.

Lieut. Clark had orders to join his company, and left on May 15. His many friends were at the station to wish him well on his journey. Since his departure the company has been in charge of cadet captain Moore. Target practice has been suspended.

Miss Dorr '01 gave a party to about thirty of her college friends at her home in Dover, on the evening of May 19. The fact that it rained did not mar the spirits of the party, and it was past midnight when thoughts of a long drive and morning's recitations called them back to N. H. C., after an evening of pleasure that will be long remembered.

The annual meeting of Grand Lodge, Q. T. V. Fraternity, was held with Granite Chapter on May 20 and 21. Delegates were present from University of Maine, and Boston Alumni Chapters. A very pleasant social evening was spent May 20, at which refreshments were served. The presiding officer of the grand lodge this year was H. F. Moore '98.

The Salamagundy sale which was held at Grange Hall for the benefit of the Y. P. S. C. E. was largely attended. Around the hall were booths representing every day in the week, where articles appropriate to the day were sold. An auction of the unsold articles took place later in the evening. The college quartette furnished *sacred* music at the Sunday booth.

After the great naval achievement by Dewey, the students spent a patriotic evening in celebration of the victory. They

marched throughout the town, headed by a drum-corps which played patriotic airs. The faculty were called out, many of whom gave short speeches. A large bon-fire was kindled upon the knoll opposite the president's house, which lighted the whole town. Here at the campfire speeches were made by many of the boys, and Lyon '01 gave a very interesting recitation. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and it was far past midnight when the students sought their rooms.

The Athletic Association has elected officers for next year as follows :

President—W. E. Hunt '99.

Vice-President—H. G. Farwell '01.

Treasurer—C. L. Hunt '01.

Secretary—E. S. Huse '00.

Auditors—Miss Pettee '00, Colby '99, Nelson '00.

Base Ball Manager—Calderson '01.

The Culver Lit. has elected editors for next year as follows :

'99 W. E. Hunt, editor-in-chief.

H. E. Clement.

'00 Miss A. B. Pettee.

E. S. Huse, associate editor.

'01 Miss A. E. Dorr.

E. E. Lyon.

COMMENCEMENT WEEK, '98.

Thursday, June 2.—“Senior Week” begins.

Sunday, June 5.—Baccalaureate Sermon by President Murkland,
in Congregational church, 10:45 a. m.

Monday, June 6.—Examinations for Admission begin, 2:30 p. m.

Military Exhibition and Prize Drill, 7:45 p. m.

Tuesday, June 7.—Annual Meeting of the Trustees, 11 a. m.

Class Day Exercises, 2 p. m.

Smyth Prize Reading and Speaking, 7:45 p. m.

Wednesday, June 8.—Skirmish Drill, 10 a. m.

Commencement Exercises, 11 a. m.

Address by Pres. E. Benjamin Andrews of Brown University.

Conferring Degrees.

Alumni Dinner, 1 p. m.

Senior Promenade, 8 p. m.

BASE-BALL.

'98, 25; FACULTY, 13.

On May 7, the loudly-heralded and long-delayed game between Seniors and Faculty came off. It was a never-to-be-forgotten occasion. Before the game, the newly-organized musical organization, led by F. F. Hayes, discoursed popular, patriotic, and sacred music, ending with "Just Before the Battle, Mother," as the first Professor batter took his position. The Faculty started in to win, but could not stand the pace. They made costly errors, and this, aided by some timely hitting by '98, decided the game against the instructors. For '98, Morgan, Richardson, and Smith did good work; for the Faculty, Professor Pettee was the star, though President Murkland and Mr. Riggs also played good ball. The score:

'98.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Moore, 3 b.....	8	2	2	5	1	2
Hancock, l. f.....	7	2	2	1	0	1
Morgan, c.....	7	4	3	11	2	0
Richardson, ss	4	5	2	1	1	0
Smith, p.....	6	5	1	3	2	0
Mathes, 1 b.....	6	2	3	4	2	0
Sanborn, 2 b.....	6	3	4	1	0	0
Tolles, c. f.....	6	1	0	0	0	0
Given, r. f.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
	53	25	18	27	8	3

FACULTY.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Riggs, c.....	4	4	3	4	2	2
Nesbit, p.....	6	3	3	0	11	0
Murkland, 1 b.....	6	1	3	11	2	0
Pettee, 2 b.....	5	0	1	7	3	0
Rane, ss.....	5	1	0	2	5	5
Kingsbury, 3 b.....	5	0	1	3	1	3
Parsons, l. f.....	5	0	1	0	0	1
Hawes, c. f.....	4	2	2	0	0	1
Lamson, r. f.....	3	2	1	0	1	1
	43	13	15	27	22	13

'98.....	1	1	2	7	0	0	0	8	6—25
Faculty.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	4—13

Two base hits—Kingsbury, Morgan. Three base hit—Morgan. Umpire Cleveland.

'98, 42; '00, 6.

The game between the Sophomores and Seniors started in like an interesting contest, the score at the end of the first inning being '98, 4; '00, 3. But in the second inning '00 went to pieces, '98 made 24 runs, and '00 changed pitchers three times. '00 gave up the game after three innings. Batteries—'98, Smith and Morgan; '00, Wright, Runlett, Nelson, pitchers; Wright and Muzzey, catchers.

'98, 15; '01, 7.

The Seniors defeated the Freshmen in an interesting contest on May 13. Both teams played good ball at times, the Seniors winning by timely hitting. For the Freshmen, Calderwood and Farwell at first and shortstop put up excellent games of ball. The feature of '98's game was the double play by Given and Mathes, the former gobbling up a difficult fly and catching Thompson off first. Batteries—'98, Smith and Morgan; '01, Thompson, Calderwood, and Lewis.

N. H. C., 17; TILTON SEMINARY, 4.

The game on May 14 was a very interesting contest for five innings, then our boys discovered the whereabouts of Young's left-handed curves, and batted him hard. Richardson pitched his best game of the year so far. Cleaveland at second was the star for N. H. C., making one catch of a hot liner that was nothing short of phenomenal. Hayes appeared in the outfield for the first time this year, and batted well, though he was not given an opportunity to show off his fly-catching abilities. The score:

N. H. C.	A	B	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
York, ss.....	6	1	2	2	0	2			
Wright, c.....	6	1	1	5	2	2			
Calderwood, 1 b.....	5	3	3	6	0	0			
Cleaveland, 2 b.....	4	2	1	5	5	1			
Baker, 3 b.....	5	1	2	1	0	1			
Richardson, p.....	5	1	2	0	1	1			
Hayes, r. f.....	5	3	4	0	0	0			
Smith, l. f.....	5	3	3	3	0	1			
	45	17	20	27	8	9			

TILTON SEM.	AB	R	IB	PO	A	E
Devanney, c.	5	2	2	4	2	1
Copp, r. f.	5	1	1	1	0	0
Nelson, 2 b.	3	0	2	0	2	1
Morris, l. f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Kennelly, 2 b., p.	4	0	0	0	2	0
Davis, c. f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Thurston, 1 b.	4	0	0	15	0	1
Marshall, ss.	4	0	0	0	2	4
Young, p., 2 b.	4	1	2	2	2	1
	36	4	9	24	13	11
N. H. C.	0	0	0	1	5	3
Tilton Sem.	0	0	2	0	0	0

SANFORD, 18; N. H. C., 10.

Our boys went to Sanford on May 21, hoping to wipe out their former defeat; but they did n't. Errors were numerous and costly, and Richardson's curves seemed to run up against Sanford men's bats. It was merely the old, old, *old* story of a well-played game followed by a season of looseness in practice, then a setback.

Sanford.	5	0	0	2	5	6	0	0	x—18
N. H. C.	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	1	2—10

Batteries—Scribner and Tibbetts.

Richardson, Wright, and Morgan.

THE CLASS OF '98 AND THEIR THESES.

Helen Buzzell	Lee
American Fiction.	
Bernice Elizabeth Caverno	Durham
The Development of the Drama.	
Burton Albert Corbett	Colebrook
The Sugar Maple and its Place in Forestry.	
Alfred Caverly Durgin	Lee
Edward Henry Hancock	Belmont
The Water Consumption of a Mason Steam Pump.	
James Alfred Foord	Walpole
A Study of Soil Moisture.	
John William Fullerton and Benjamin D. Tolles	Somersworth
The Effect of Clearance on the Economy of a Small Steam Engine.	
Arthur Given	Durham
An Analysis of Graphitic Acid.	

Mabel Lucy Hayes	Durham
The Preparation of Chromium Compounds.	
Tomokichi Hirokawa	Imabari, Japan
Fred Dexter Sanborn	Ashland
The Design and Construction of a Set of Siemen's Dynamometers.	
Harry Clinton Mathes	Newmarket
Socialistic Tendencies.	
Herbert Fisher Moore	Penacook
Gerry Austin Morgan	Goffstown
The Construction and Testing of a Small Alternator.	
Harry Putnam Richardson	Milford
The Symbiotic Relation of Bacteria to Plant Growth.	
Fred Webster Smith	Franklin Falls
The Decision of the Income Tax.	

GRADUATE STUDENT.

Ned Dearborn	Tilton
The Birds of Merrimack and Belknap Counties.	

TWO YEARS' COURSE.

Charles Wesley Martin	Durham
George Henry Wheeler	Temple
The Acidity of Soils.	

ALUMNI NOTES.

'83. F. S. Birtwhistle is at present in Concord, N. H.

A. H. Wood '85 and D. G. Stone '89 have purchased a grist-mill at Framingham, Mass.

'93. C. L. Hubbard visited in Durham recently.

'94. Fred Gunn has been recently elected to the Board of Education in Gilsum.

'95. F. S. Adams is the proprietor of a general store in Providence, R. I.

'97. Woodruff Mason is home for the summer from Columbia University.

'97. I. L. Dennett has received a position as foreman of a machine-shop in Elkhart, Ind.

EXCHANGES.

During the past year we have enjoyed the friendship and association of the following representatives of colleges and preparatory schools. We wish that the list was longer, and hope that the acquaintances of the MONTHLY will increase materially during the next and succeeding years. To the familiar forms about our Exchange table we again send greetings and wish years of success.

Aggie Life, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Agricultural Student, Ohio State University.

Amulet, State Normal School, Pennsylvania.

Antiochian, Antioch College, Ohio.

Athenæum, West Virginia University.

Bates Student, Bates College.

Battalion, Texas A. and M. College.

Breeze, Cushing Academy.

Brewster Review, Brewster Free Academy.

Cadet, Kentucky State College.

Cadet, University of Maine.

Climax, Beloit College Academy.

Colby Voice, Colby Academy, New Hampshire.

College Reflector, Mississippi A. and M. College.

Delaware College Review, Delaware College.

Enterprise, Keene High School.

Gray Jacket, Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Hamptonia, New Hampton Institute.

Hermonite, Mount Hermon School.

Holy Cross Purple, Holy Cross College.

Herald, Holyoke High School.

Industrialist, Kansas State College.

Journal, Dexter School, Maine.

Kimball Union, Kimball Union Academy.

Lookout, Storrs Agricultural College.

M. A. C. Record, Michigan State College.

New Mexico Collegian, New Mexico State College.

Panorama, Friends' School.

Quamphegan, Berwick Academy.

Reveille, Norwich University.

Reveille, Louisiana State University.

Rocky Mt. Collegian, Colorado Agricultural College.

School Record, Putnam Free School.

Smith College Monthly, Smith College.

Students' Herald, Kansas State College.

Student Record, University of Nevada.

Spectrum, North Dakota State College.

Tiltonian, Tilton Seminary.

Windmill, St. John's School.

Wooster Voice, Wooster, Ohio.

Volunteer, Concord (N. H.) High School.

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B. TWO-YEARS' COURSE. C. INSTITUTE COURSE. D. NON-RESIDENT COURSE.

2.—COURSES IN MECHANIC ARTS.

- A. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING COURSE. B. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COURSE.
C. TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY COURSE.

3.—GENERAL COURSE.

4.—PREPARATORY COURSE.

The College has six new and well-equipped buildings, viz. : (1) Thompson Hall, the main College building, devoted to offices, library, agricultural and biological laboratories, museum, chapel, and recitation-rooms. (2) Conant Hall, containing nine laboratories and two lecture-rooms for the study of physics and chemistry. (3) The work shop buildings, devoted to instruction in the working of wood and iron, and containing extensive plants for the heat and power service. (4) Nesmith Hall, devoted to the work of the Agricultural Experiment Station, and containing offices and laboratories for the investigation of agricultural problems. (5) The dairy building, devoted to instruction in, and investigation of, dairy methods. (6) The large and conveniently arranged barn.

Liberal provision is made for deserving students. For further information, address President Charles S. Murkland, or Professor C. M. Weed, Durham, N. H.

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Secretary, Miss B. M. Foye.
Treasurer, Miss A. B. Pettee.

Culver Literary Society

7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President, A. Z. Norcross.
Secretary, Miss A. B. Pettee.

Q. T. V.

Fraternity meetings, Tuesday evenings at Fraternity Hall.

W. G. M., I. A. Colby.
W. R., E. S. Huse.

W. H. A.

Young Women's Society Meetings, every Tuesday.

President, Miss M. L. Hayes.
Secretary, Miss A. B. Pettee.

Zeta Epsilon Zeta

Society meetings Tuesday evenings.

President, H. P. Richardson.
Secretary, F. L. Horton.

Current Events Club

7:30 p. m.

Meetings on alternate Friday evenings.

President, C. W. Wentworth.
Secretary, Miss H. Buzzell.

Chapel Exercises

Week-days at 11:50 a. m.
Sundays at 5:05 p. m.

Library Hours

Saturday, 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.;
other days, 4:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Reference room, 9:00 a. m. to
12:00 m.; 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.
Reading room, 9:00 a. m. to 6:00
p. m.

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9:30	2:18 p. m.
10:43	5:51
2:30 p. m.	7:18
5:33	
SUNDAYS	
6:44 a. m.	
2:54 p. m.	8:25 p. m.
6:14	

